REGISTERED No. 61.—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,319.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 26th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. ELLORA, (1,727 tons, and 300 H.P.) Captain C. Fraser, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 29th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CATHAY, (2,723 tons and 450 H.P.) Captain T. T. Dundas, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 26th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, *vis* SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th August. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£49	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 17th July 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15		£4
Suez	36	22		8
Port Said	38	24		9
Alexandria	39	25		9-10
Messina	50	34	Including Wines.	14
Naples	50	34		14
Leghorn	50	34		14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10
			Without Food.	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st August 1872.

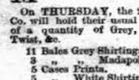
INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st September 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3
Second Class	0 12	1 8	0 8	1 0	1 4
Third Class	0 8	1 0	0 6	0 6	0

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, White, and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

11 Bales Grey Shirtings
2 ,, Madapollams.
5 Cases Prints.
5 ,, White Shirtings.

A quantity of Gold Jewellery, such as Neck Chains, Brooches, Bracelets, Breast Pins, Diamond Rings, Locket, Gold Watch, &c., &c.

On account of the concerned—

8 Horse damaged Adove Cotton.
A lot of Gunnies and Hoops for 60 bales.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th July 1872.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

High Court.—Suit No. 283 of 1872.

Nusserwanjee Dinshaw Sawyer, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing there within the Fort, in Cowajee Patel Street .....Plaintiff.

vs.

Rustomjee Byramjee, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing there within the Fort, in Cowajee Patel Street aforesaid, and Dadabhoy Dorabjee, also of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing there without the Fort, in Girgaum Road, and carrying on business together in co-partnership in Bombay, at their shop within the Fort, under the name, style, and firm of Rustomjee, Dadabhoy and Company..Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on TUESDAY, the 30th day of July, instant, and following days, at 12 o'clock in the noon, under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of moveable property, issued on the 12th day of July 1872, in the above Suit, will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the premises, at Meadow Street, by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, the undermentioned moveable property of the above-named Defendants.

The Stock in Trade of the above-named Defendants, consisting of China curiosities, toilet sets, ivory card cases, baskets, mats, bracelets, brooches, &c., &c., towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rupees one lac fifty-nine thousand five hundred and thirty-four, annas fourteen, and pies seven, for debt and interest, and the costs of this suit when taxed, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the judgment from the date of the decree until payment.

The sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said Defendants in the above-specified property.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. Shapoorjee & Thakurdass, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, July 15th, 1872.

CRAWFORD & Co.

KOUSANIE TEAS

Of Season 1871-72.

Souchong and Kousanie Mixture.

Cash Rs. 4	Packet of 2 lbs.	Credit Rs. 4-8

Hyson and Orange Pekoe.

Cash Rs. 2-4	Packet of 1 lb.	Credit Rs. 3-8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 27th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Company's S.S. TANJORE (2245 Tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS, FOR THE HALF YEAR FROM 1st JULY to 31st DEC. 1871.

WHEN we laid before you, six months ago, an ACCOUNT of the operations of the COMPTOIR, we did not know yet the effects of the steps we had taken, after the disasters of our country, to maintain our Agencies in the high rank which they had previously occupied.

We have now the satisfaction to state that, by the means of the large amount of Capital placed at their disposal immediately after these events, our Agencies have assured once more the soundness of our institution, and they reap at present the fruits of our efforts.

The balances in the hands of our Agencies are calculated at their real cost in the balance-sheet up to 30th September last, instead of being calculated at a fixed rate as formerly.

Their litigious account, which showed no increase during the half year, is now reduced to a trifling amount.

We have to inform you of the creation of three new Agencies: At Roubaix-Tourcoing (Flandres), Mulhouse (Alsace), Brussels.

These establishments were opened to meet the wishes expressed long since by commerce, and the favourable manner in which they have been welcomed justifies us in foreseeing for them the fullest success.

Amongst the important operations undertaken by us during the last half year, we must mention the Subscription to the Paris Municipal Loan.

It was the duty of the Comptoir, an establishment essentially national and Parisian, to lend to the City, in this circumstance, its readiest assistance. You will easily appreciate the result of our endeavours, when you hear that the Subscriptions received through us have covered the whole of the Loan.

LITIGIOUS ACCOUNT IN PARIS.

	£. s. d.
The Dishonoure l Bills during the half-year amounted to	47,966 16 7
Out of which we have recovered	37,073 ● 10
Balance	£10,893 12 9
Loss amount recovered in old Litigious. ...	1,785 14 2
	£ 9,104 18 7

The prorogation of due dates and the events we have gone through explain sufficiently the considerable amount of the Bills dishonoured during the last half year. The amount recovered forms a happy contrast and enables us to appreciate the energy with which our commerce and industry have gone through an unparalleled crisis.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER.

Liabilities.

		£	s.	d.
To Capital		3,200,000	0	0
,, Reserve		800,000	0	0
,, ,, against Bills on Warrants		12,000	0	0
,, Current Deposits		1,449,634	1	9
,, Due on account of Letters of Credit		8,072	0	0
,, Bills remitted for collection		4,2,576	16	2
,, A counts Current, Creditors—				
With Provinces .. 423,740 15 0				
,, Foreign Countries .. 397,344 5 2				
,, Sundries .. 44,728 2 4				
		775,813	2	6
,, Acceptances and Bills Payable		164,235	8	0
,, Coupons to be paid		159,947	16	2
,, Dividends of the Comptoir due—				
Unclaimed 4,019 19 0				
For the half year ending 31st December 1871 .. 160,000 0 0				
		164,019	19	0
,, Profit and Loss New Account—				
Rebate on Bills Receivable.. 11,194 11 7				
Profits not distributed .. 452 4 5				
		11,646	16	0
		£7,147,205	19	7

Assets.

	£	s.	d.
By Cash in hand and at the Bank of France ..	171,452	10	8
,, Bullion	59,001	15	2
,, Bills Receivable—			
On Paris £520,773 8 7			
On Provinces £869,700 15 2			
On Foreign Countries .. £670,534 17 2			
	2,060,909	0	11
,, Funds with Agencies in Europe	996,479	18	4
,, ,, do. Abroad	2,377,269	13	7
,, Advances on Public Funds	193,936	8	7
,, Credits opened	38,248	3	10
,, Accounts Current, Debtors	6,50,414	14	0
,, Advances on Merchandise which have not been renewed	59,305	1	9
,, French Rente	284,214	6	4
,, House Property	106,494	8	5
	£ 7,147,205	19	7

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
General Expenses	35,952	13	0
Rebate on Bills	11,194	11	7
Interest and Commis ion paid	86,947	17	2
Reserve to meet losses on Bills dishonoured during the half year..	9,104	18	7
Bonus given to the Staff	2,400	0	0
	£144,700	3	4
Out of which it is proposed to pay—			
The Statutory Dividend of 2 per cent	64,000	0	0
And a Supplementary Dividend of 3 per cent. viz. 15 frs. per share	96,000	0	0
Undivided Balance	452	4	5
	£160,452	4	5
Balance on 30th June 1871	£. 6,918	s. 9	d. 9
Interest, Commission, and Profits realised ..	298,203	19	8
	305,122	7	2
Balance	160,452	4	5
	£144,700	3	4
Balance brought down ..	£160,452	4	5
	£160,452	4	5

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

THURSDAY, 1st, AND SATURDAY, 3rd AUGUST.

The BOMBAY DRAMATIC SOCIETY have the honour to announce that they will appear as above, assisted by talented LADY ARTISTES in

JOHN COURTNEY'S ADMIRED DOMESTIC DRAMA,

TIME TRIES ALL,

TO BE FOLLOWED BY CHAS. SELBY'S SCREAMING FARCE,

THE BOOTS AT THE SWAN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....Rs. 4 | Gallery.....Rs. 2
Stalls ..... ,, 3 | Pit..... ,, 1

Box Plan and Tickets for Circle and Stalls at Messrs. Soundy, Breslauer, & Co.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—TENDERS for the supply of best STEAM COAL, to be delivered at the above Company's Presses at Colaba, will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, Victoria Buildings, up to 31st instant.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. M. TENNENT, Manager.

Bombay, 23 d July 1872.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY will be held at the Office of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM and Co., Church Lane, Bombay, the Registered Office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July, inst., at half-past 3 P.M.

To consider the advisability of inserting the following Clause in the Articles of Association of the said Company:—

"XI. That this Company be, on the 30th day of April 1873, wound up voluntarily, and that, if necessary, the Directors, as on that date, be empowered to apply to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for an order of such Court for winding up the Company under the Court."

And, if necessary, to pass a Resolution to the above effect.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Victoria Insurance Co.

TO LET, a commodious GODOWN in Forbes Street.—Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.

1, Forbes Street, 24th July 1872.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER for 19th Regiment N.I. Applications, enclosing Testimonials and stating Terms, to be forwarded to Surgeon WAKEFIELD, Band President, Marine Lines, Bombay.

P. GRANT and SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SADDLERY, HARNESS,

AND

MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

STEAMER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, the Screw-Steamship ALBATROSS, expected to reach Bombay about the beginning of September next.

This Steamer is classed in "Lloyd's Register of Shipping as double A 1;" and the following are the particulars of her dimensions, extracted from the "Underwriters' Registry":—

Measurement	982 tons. 930-631	Length.....241-0 ft. Breadth.....29-1 ft. Depth of hold..14-8 ft.

Engines, 2 Hor. D. A. Sc. 40-24-100 H.P., built and engined in 1869 by JOHN KEY, Kirealdy.

As the ALBATROSS has been loaded at Bombay twice, her carrying capacity and high character are well-known.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

PURE COD LIVER OIL.

THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council, and prescribed by the Principal Physicians and Surgeons; of a pale straw colour and almost entirely free from taste or smell; is taken freely without nausea or the other unpleasant symptoms which are produced by "Light Brown" and other impure oils.

"The *pure, fresh oil* from the liver of the cod is more beneficial in the treatment of pulmonary consumption than any agent, medicinal, dietetic, or regiminal, that has yet been employed."—Dr. Williams.

IMPORTED IN PINT BOTTLES;

Capsuled and labelled with the Trade Mark of

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

THE DELHI and LONDON BANK (Limited) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of the late PRINCE GRANT, Saddler and Harness Maker, are requested to settle their Accounts before the 31st instant, after which date all Outstandings will be handed over to the Solicitors to the Estate for recovery.

CHARLES LAKE, SAMUEL HODGERT, } Executors to the Will of the late Prince Grant.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY, Khetwady Road, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

REDUCTION TO HOME RATES.

We have pleasure in announcing the decision of the Directors that the REDUCTION OF PREMIUM to the HOME SCALE OF RATES shall commence from the date of leaving Alexandria or Port Said for Europe without Medical Certificate or fresh examination.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th May 1872.

THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Office of Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart, and Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, (the Registered Office of the said Company,) on TUESDAY, the Sixth day of August next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of enabling the Liquidators of the Company to lay before the said Shareholders at the time and place aforesaid an account showing the manner in which the winding-up of the said Company has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of as contemplated by Section 158 of Act X. of 1865, under which Act the said Company is being wound up. And at the said Meeting the following Extraordinary Resolution will be proposed:—

"That all the Books and Accounts, Documents and Papers of or belonging to the Company, or the Liquidators thereof, be placed in the custody of the Firm of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Company."

C. DOUGLAS,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 29th June 1872.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, with which is incorporated THE LOMBARD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY.

Chief Offices: 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAMS.

Passengers can Telegraph their arrival at Home, together with any Casualty, Birth, or Death arising on the Voyage, to their Friends in India, upon pre-payment of the following Rates, and Registering their Names, either at the Company's Offices (as above) or to their Authorised Agents at Southampton, Liverpool, &c.:—

For a Message to

BOMBAY	Rs. 10 8
CALCUTTA	10 8
MADRAS	10 8
CEYLON, AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA	12 0

AGENTS.

NEW YORK—The Wall Street Financial and Commercial Bureau.

CALCUTTA.—Messrs. J. T. Livermore & Co., 4, Wellesley Place.

BOMBAY.—Office, 5, Armenian Lane.

Other Ports will shortly be announced.

NOTICE to DEALERS, CONTRACTORS, MUNICIPALITIES, and other CONSUMERS of KEROSINE OIL, FLUIDS, AMERICAN LUMBER, TOBACCO, &c.

FOR SALE.

Imported direct Ex American Ship NONANTUM.

KEROSINE OIL, Devoe's best refined, in Patent Cans with Screw Nozzles.

BEST FRESH AMERICAN TOBACCO, in Dwarf Boxes containing 20 to 21 lbs. each.

BEST RECTIFIED SPIRITS of TURPENTINE.

BEST FRESH SWEET AMERICAN FLOUR, "Field's Extra" Brand, in Barrels.

Also on Hand,

PRESERVED MILK, PEACHES, GREEN CORN, PEAS and LOBSTERS.

AMERICAN STREET LAMPS, fitted with Burners for Kerosine Lights, well adapted for Street Lighting and large Buildings.

For Terms apply to the Undersigned.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

Bombay, 26th June 1872.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 209 of 1870.

SHREE JEEWAN LALJEE GOVERDHUNJEE MAHARAJ, Hindoo, residing in Third Bhoywada Street, in Bombay, and carrying on business of a Banker in Bombay by means of his Moonim and Manager, NARRINBHOY LUCKMIDAS, Hindoo, residing in Third Bhoywada Street, in Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

VUSSONJEE RUNCHORDAS, a Merchant, residing in Holee Chuckla Street, wi hin the Fort, in Bombay, an Insolvent; HENRY GAMBLE, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent Vussonjee Runchordas, and Damodhur Runchordass, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, with the dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, and situate in Bora Bazar or Holee Chuckla Street, within the Fort, in Bombay, in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 585 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 60, and bounded in the east by the house of Runcordass Jadowjee, on the west by the Bora Bazar Street, on the north by the house of Shree Runchorjee Maharaj, and on the south by the house of Thakoor Pairaj Lachea, and all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate in Bora Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 584 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 58, and bounded on the east by the house of Tulsey Nursey, on the west by the house of Runchordass Jadowjee, on the north by the house of Shree Runchorjee Maharaj, and on the south by the house of Pairaj Lachea. The said two pieces or parcels of land, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixteen and a half square yards or the eabouts, and which said premises now and have been for some years past in the occupation of the said Vussonjee Runchordass and Damodhur Runchordass and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Acting Commissioner, or at the Office of Mr. CUMROODEEN TYABJEE, Plaintiff's Attorney.—Dated this 29th day of June 1872.

C. P. COOPER,
Acting Commissioner.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 655 of 1868.

SHA VUKHUTCHUND LUCKMICHUND, Executor of the last Will and Testament of PARVUTEEBAI, Hindoo widow, late of Bombay, deceased, Hindoo, residing at Bhoolesh wur Street, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

The Hon'ble LYTTELTON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Her Majesty's Advocate General at Bombay, residing at Malabar Hill, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay; VALLABHOY LULLUBHOY, Hindoo, residing at Bhoowala Street, and VIZIALL GOCULDASS, also Hindoo, residing at the same Street, in the Island of Bombay; and ORAH ABDOOL RAHIM MALLICKJEE, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Bhoosaria Bhs, outside the Fort, in Bombay, aforesaid .....Defendants.

Pursuant to the Orders made in the above Suit, dated respectively the 2nd day of February 1869, the 11th day of September 1871, the 6th day of November 1871, the 5th day of February 1872, and the 25th day of April 1872, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES PHILIP COOPER, Esq., Acting Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of August 1872, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Lot 1.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Vukhutchund Luckmichund, executor of Parvuteebai, deceased, the Hon'ble the Advocate General, Vallabhoy Lullubhoy, and Viziall Goculdass, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage and building thereon standing, and situate in the upper part of the east side of Bomb Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-seven square yards or thereabouts, subject to the annual payment of quit and ground rent, amounting to Rs. 1-3-10, payable to the Government of Bombay, and the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 680 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 66, and bounded as follows:—On the north by the house of Dwarkadass Vasonjee, on the south by the house of Jessa Naya Dhurumsey, on the east by the house of Vukhutchund Luckmichund, and on the west by the said Bomb Bazar Street, and which said land, messuage, and building are now and have been for some years past in the occupation of Kessowjee Nursey and others.

Lot 2.

All the estate and interest of the above named Vukhutchund Luckmichund, executor of Parvuteebai, deceased, the Hon'ble the Advocate General, and Vallabhoy Lullubhoy Bahoo Vizialljee or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage building thereon standing, with the appurtenances, situate on the east side of the Bazar Gate Street, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement 164 and five-tenths of a square yard or thereabouts, subject to the annual payment of quit and ground rent, amounting to Rs. 2-7-6, payable to the Government of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 579 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 55, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Vallavuwoo, widow of Vussonjee Jeewan, deceased, on or towards the south by the house of Dunjeer Canjee Khotsee, on or towards the east by Bazar Gate Street, on or towards the west by the house of Vukutchund Luckmie und and Jessa Naya Dhurumsey, and which said lands, messuages, and buildings are now and have been for some years past in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vukutchund Luckmichund.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Acting Commissioner; and at the Office of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE, Attorneys for the Defendant, the Hon'ble the Advocate General, Graham's Buildings, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort; and at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and SKIPSEY, Attorneys for the abovenamed Defendants, Vallabhoy Lullubhoy and Vizall Goculdass, No. 5, Apollo Street; and at the Office of Mr. H. E. HOPE, Attorney for the abovenamed Defendant, Abdool Rahim Mallickjee.—Dated this 11th day of July 1872.

C. P. COOPER,
Acting Commissioner.

NOTICES.

MRS. LAKE,

SILK MERCER, MILLINER, DRESS AND HABIT-MAKER,

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA,

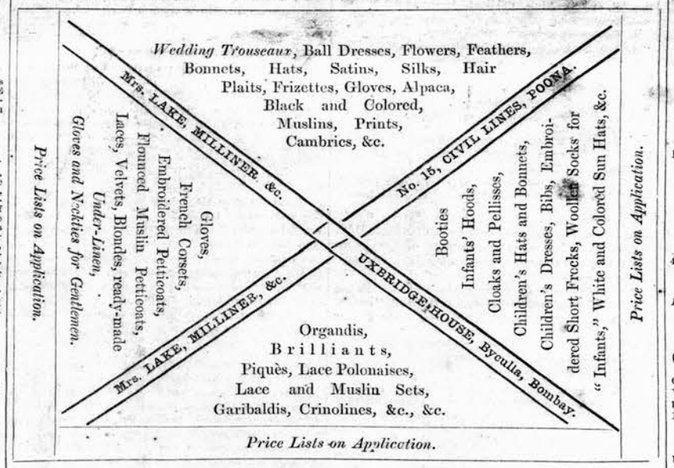
BOMBAY.

BRANCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 15, CIVIL LINES,

POONA.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, Kirkee, &c., that she has just opened a Branch of her Establishment in Poona, at No. 15, Civil Lines, where she will have much pleasure in showing a most Elegant and Fashionable Consignment of MILLINERY, &c., together with the latest Novelties of the season, *which have been specially selected for her from the best Paris and London Houses.*



WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or Poona.

No. 15, CIVIL LINES, POONA,

AND

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

1st July, 1872.

MONSOON.

MESSRS. BADHAM and CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT

TO THE LATE LORD MAYO, THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

BEG to call attention to their NEW STOCK of SHIRTINGS, WATERPROOFS, TWEEDS, &c., just received per s.s. PESHAWUR.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATERPROOFS.

Coats	Rs	s.
Leggings	16	0
Caps	5	8
	3	8
SHIRTS	Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9 8
	Badham's Pure all Wool, each	8 8
	Badham's Oxford Cloth, each	6 8
	Badham's French Cambric, per doz.	60 0
	Badha-'s White ,, ,,	60 0
	Badham's Spun Silk ,,	12 0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, Dux, Suez, per doz	6 8
	Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, per doz..	6 8
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose	12 8
	Fine Fancy Striped, from	14 8
	Fine Merino Half Hose, from	16 0
	Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair	4 8
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20 0
	Fine Super Indin Gauze ,,	26 0
	Fine ,, ,, Drawers, each	6 0
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
	Badham's Pure All-Wool	18 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	19 0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22 0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
	Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22 0
	Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits	35 0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats	15 8
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hats	12 8
	Ellwood's Drab Shell Hat	5 8
	Black Felt Worthing, Isis, and Derby	6 0
	Black Felt Cantab and Stanhope	6 8
	Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester	6 8
HELMETS	Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	25 0
	White Helmets, for Civilians	18 0
	White and Drab Hunting Hats	15 0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber, Clarence and Cantab	2 8
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh	2 12
	The Campbell Bow	1 8
	The Windsor's	2 8
	The Roma Satin	3 0
TIES	Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb	1 0
	Coloured ,, ,,	1 8
	White Dress Ties, from	8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5 8
	,, ,, Coloured Borders	5 0
	Fine Irish Cambric, from	10 8
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single).	
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.	
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, and Straps, &c.	
TAILORING DEPARTMENT	A large Stock of Coat and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for self-measurement sent on application.	

BADHAM and CO.,

Rampart Row, Bombay.

A. ALLAN,

17, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

J

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull. Little doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.		p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
1,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475 nl
20,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	742½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	217½
15,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200 nl.
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	325 nl
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C...	175 nl
37,090	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India.	117
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	400

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 13/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11¼d. to 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅜.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅜
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99 3/16
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	224

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	220
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112½ to 113½
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	104½ to 104¾
Four per cent	101½ to 101¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
5 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	88
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	88
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	119½

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—23RD JULY.

London	Cotton	No ship.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 17s. 6d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bds	£1 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 p r bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per ches'
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 45 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 17 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

Jety	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Neera (s)	Obe ca.....	Calcutta, July 12.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Ægean, Hall, to Galle.
Barque Noranside, Muir, to Rangoon.

The steamer Orissa, to Aden and Suez, was entered out for loading yesterday.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 22rd July, 6 A.M.—Mail steamer from China signalled.
GALLE, 23rd July, 11-15 A.M.—French steamer Damasi from Aden arrived.

DAILY IMPORTS.—23RD JULY.

FROM LONDON.

Ægean (s), 7 cases drilling machine, and 1 cask sherry wine. King, King & Co. ; 39 cases oilmanstores, F. Mooljee & Co. ; 4 cases umbrellas, Memchaily Tyabjee ; 25 bottles quicksilver, Soonderjee Waljee & Co ; 10 cases brandy, Hugh D. Fisher & Co.; 15 cases cochineal, Dhunjeebhoy Rutnagur & Co.
Cospatrick, 17 cases gingerwine, P. S. Kharegal.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Paris, 15 cases sulphuric acid, Burjorjee Bhimjeebhoy.

FROM GENOA.

India (s), 100 cases brandy, The Comptoir de Escompte de Paris ; 15 cases wine, N. V. Curranee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—23RD JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Flying Venus, 43 bales cott n, Dewjee Bhojraz.
Morning Light, 100 bales cotton, Greenlon, Tippet & Co.
Sir John Mandeville, 100 bales cotton, Grenlon, Tippet & Co. ; 198 bags myrabolams, Alsen, Riebe & Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Bhicoo Sadza & Co.
Persia (s), 160 cwt. horns, Hassum N or Moved.
Euxine, 135 bags rape cd, Dawoodbhoy Hasson ; 5 0 bundles linseed, V. Monjee ; 80 cwt. h rns, Hasson Noormomed.
Derby (s), 500 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co. ; 40 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee ; 105 bales wool, Vussonjee Vurria ; 12 bales cotton, N. J. Abraham ; 117 bales cotton, R. Ragoonath ; 17 bales coir yarn, 4 bales gunnies, and 6 bales hemp, Asser Vurjee ; 100 bales wool, Jetha Pursotum.
Ellora (s), 25 bales wool, Narrandass Runoordass ; 30 cases mother o' pearl shells, Ewart, Latham & Co.
Orissa (s), 160 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche, & Co. ; 170 bales cotton, Peols Cassele & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Ellora (s), 46 pieces E. teeth, Khimjee Famjee ; 536 pieces E. teeth, Sucko r Futtaboy ; 661 pieces E. teeth, Rucharh 'l Girdhr tail ; 184 pieces E. teeth, Momonjee Khanbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Persia (s), 257 packages coffee, B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR VENICE.

Persia (s), 75 bags saltpetre, Bomanjee Jejeebhoy Sons.

FOR SUEZ.

Persia (s), 75 bags pepper, Allecboon Ebram.

FOR HONGKONG.

Burmah (s), 26 bales cotton, Luckmedass Bhicanchund.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been effected by European houses yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS.						Rs. A.P.
500	pieces	Grey Shirtings	fine	40	inch 30 yds. 6 lbs.	4 8 0
500	„	„	„	40	„ 39 „ 6 lbs.	4 8 6
500	„	„	„	40	„ 39 „ 6 lbs.	4 8 6
400	„	„	„	40	„ 39 „ 6 lbs.	4 7 0
500	„	„	„ fine	40	„ 39 „ 7 lbs.	5 1 0
500	„	„	„	40	„ 39 „ 7 lbs.	5 0 0
750	„	„	„	40	„ 39 „ 7 lbs.	4 14 0
900	„	„	„ fine	40	„ 39 „ 8½ lbs.	5 12 0
500	„	„	„	40	„ 39 „ 8½ lbs.	5 12 0
500	„	„	Cambrics	50	„ 24 „ 5¼ lbs.	3 13 0
1,200	„	T. R. Yel. Dresses		40	„ 2 „	0 9 9
1,200	„	„	„	40	„ 2½ „	0 11 9
200	„	White Nainsooks		40	„ 20 No. 1,000	3 14 0
200	„	„	„	40	„ 20 „ 2,000	4 2 0
200	„	„	„	40	„ 20 „ 5,000	4 6 0
30	„	Grey Dhoties fine		32	„ 36-28	21 15 0

COTTON.

25 candies New Veerumgaum (ready) ... ... Rs. 211
200 „ „ Oomrawuttee „ ... ... „ 230
50 „ „ Bhownuggur „ ... ... „ 217

METALS.

1,200 cwts. Copper Brazers, per cwt. ... ... Rs. 58½
500 „ „ „ ... ... „ 58½
500 „ Lead Pig „ ... ... „ 11-8

YARNS.

7,500 lbs. Mule No. 40 per lb. ... ... As. 12

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N. ; Long 4h. 81m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

July.	Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations. Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Mean Cloudiness. Extent of cloudy sky in the whole sky Cloudless 0	Maximum temperature of Air read at 9h. a.m. on following day	Minimum temperature of Air read at 9h. a.m.	Wind. General Direction.	Wind. Movement in 24 hours
	In.	O	O	O						
15	29·714	80·8	77·3	76·0	·854	6·5	84·6	78·4	SW, WSW, SW.	305
16	·740	81·3	77·6	76·3	·840	6·1	85·6	77·9	SW, WSW, W.	328
17	·685	79·9	77·3	76·4	·893	7·5	83·5	78·2	W, WNW, W, NW.	250
18	·623	78·0	76·4	75·8	·930	8·0	80·4	76·0	ESE, SSW, WSW, W, WNW, WNW, W, WNW.	412
19	·605	77·8	76·5	76·0	·942	8·0	80·4	75·1	WNW, NW, NE, W, ESE, W, WNW, W.	365
20	·599	77·5	76·1	75·6	·942	8·0	79·4	75·2	WNW, NW, W, W, NW, W.	448

	In.	Ct.
Fall of Rain during the Week	14	94
Registered between 1st January and 14th July	30	75
Total Fall of Rain between 1st January and 21st July	44	99

WEATHER REPORTS.

MANGALORE, 23rd July, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 79, rainfall 3 inches 21 cents.
CANARA, 23rd July, 6 P.M.—Weather squally, wind westerly, thermometer 77, barometer 29·87, rainfa 1 inch 32 cents.
VINGORLA, 23rd July, 6-15 P.M.—Weather cloudy and rainy, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 81, rainfall 1 inch 29 cents.
TUTICORIN, 23rd July, 5-29 P.M.—Weather fine, wind west-south-west strong, thermometer 98, barometer 29·764.
CANNANORE, 23rd July, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 74, barometer 29·960, rainfall 4 inches 36 cents.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—23RD JULY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 22nd July, 7-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 42 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 23rd July, noon, Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 20 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 22nd July, 5-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 40 minutes.
Via Turkey, 22nd July, 2-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 20 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 23rd July, 10-25 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 47 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, 23rd July, 3-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 35 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 23rd July, 12-30 P.M. Time in transit, 10 hours 12 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 22nd to 8 P.M. of the 22rd July is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	8 46	0 13
„ Galle	4 29	1 7
„ Karrachee	12 40	0 3
„ Madras	2 16	0 3

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 22nd July, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 22rd July, 3-15 P.M. ; via Turkey, 22nd July, 10-10 A.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 22nd July, 5-15 P.M. ; via Turkey, 22rd July, 11-58 A.M. Latest dates from America, via Russia, 22nd July, 8-26 P.M. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Fera ; Persian line right to London.
London, 22nd July, 2 P.M.—Working well. Latest Calcutta, 3-12 P.M.

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 23.

Goldie, Captain, 20th Madras Regiment, on leave, to Poona.
Anthonisz, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, to Deolalee.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 18th July 1872.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

5th N. I.—Lt. C. H. Stoddart, Second Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Qr. Mr., during the absence of Capt. H. F. Woodcock, on furlough, in addition to his other duties, dated 6th July 1872.

H. E. is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officers :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lt. A. T. Wintle to be Capt., from the 8th June 1872.
Lt. R. D. E. Lockhart to be Capt., from the 19th June 1872.
Royal Engineers.—Lt. H. Trotter to be Capt., from the 10th June 1872.
48th Regt.—Maj. E. D'H. Fairlough to rank as Maj., from the 20th Oct 1868.
Lt. Col. F. Duffin, S. C., (2nd in Comd. 4th N. I.) is permitted to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on the leave granted in G. O. C. C. of the 17th June, p. 284.
Maj. W. R. Martin, (new promotion,) late 43rd N. I., is, at his own request, posted to Meerut, for general duty.
Maj. H. Maxwell, S. C., doing duty at Meerut, is appointed to officiate as Brig. Maj. at Allahabad.
Capt. G. Marriner, 58th Foot, Brig. Maj., Allahabad, is, at his own request, transferred to Rawulpindee, vice Maj. A. Cory, whose tour has expired.
Capt. G. B. Wolseley, 105th Foot, Station Staff Officer, Delhi, is appointed to officiate as Brig Maj. at Morar.
With the sanction of Govt., Staff Surg. W. Ashton, M. D., is brought on the strength of the fixed establishment of British Medical Staff Officers for Bengal, from the 29th May 1872 in succession to Staff Surg. J. J. Henry, invalided.
The six months' leave to England granted to Lt. F. Nicolson (D Bat., 4th Brig. R. A., in G. O. C. C. of the 7th May 1872, p. 224, is to be considered to have effect from the 6th May 1872, the date on which that officer embarked.
The undermentioned officers are reported by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have passed, on the 1st July 1872, the tests specified agreeably to G. G. O. No. 734 of 1874 :—

Persian under Clause VIII.

Lt. E. A. Fraser, Adj., 3rd Mad. Lt. Cav.
Lt. F. T. Goodridge, 12th N. I.

Higher Standard in Hindoostance.

Lt. F. Stevenson, 105th Foot.
Lt. W. E. Bristow, 107th Foot.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostance on the 1st July 1872 :—

2nd Capt. H. S. Clive, Bl. Engrs.
Lt. W. E. L. Morgan, Bl. Engrs.
Lt. J. G. Stone, R. A.
Private C. Evans, E-23rd R. A.
Asst. Surg. J. Latchford, 2-1st Foot.
Lt. R. G. Handcock, 36th Foot.
Sub-Lieut. G. Dunsmure, 36th Foot.
Private A. Townley, 41st Foot.
Lt. D. Chesney, 58th Foot.
Private H. R. Curson, 70th Foot.
Private W. Beasley, 70th Foot.
Lt. A. McIvin, 105th Foot.
Hospital Apprentice W. Marchant, Landour depot.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Meerut Division Order, dated the 17th June 1872, directing Staff Asst. Surg. L. A. Irving, doing duty at Delhi, to proceed to Agra, for duty with the 65th Foot.
Onde Division Order, dated the 29th June 1872, placing the services of Surg. E. O. Tandy, 13th Ben. Cav., at the disposal of the Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospitals, Lucknow circle, for civil employ.
Dated the 1st July 1872, appointing Asst. Surg. J. S. Gunn, 9th N. I., to the medical charge of the 13th Ben. Cav., in addition to his other duties.
Peshawur District Order, dated the 1st July 1872, directing Asst. Surg. C. J. McKenna, 23th Punjab N. I., to proceed to Fort Shubkuddur, and assume medical charge of the Doaba outposts until relieved by Asst. Surg. J. O'M. McDonnell, M. D. ; and directing Surg. J. J. McDermott, M. D., 15th N. I., to assume medical charge of the 29th Punjab N. I., during the absence of Assist. Sur g. McKenna.
Jubbulpore Station Order, dated the 4th July 1872, making the following arrangements, during the absence, from Brigade Head Quarters, of the Brigadier General and Staff on special duty at Saugor :—

All reports of the station to be made to Bt. Col. H. Francis, commanding R. A., Saugor district.
Lt. W. G. Thomas, 2nd Battn. 25th Foot, to act as Station Staff Officer.

Doobbee Field Force Order, dated the 26th Feb. 1872, appointing Asst. Surgeon R. Harvey, M. D., to the charge of the depot hospital and medical stores at Tipai Mookh, with effect from the 15th Dec. 1871, and to the medical charge of the left wing 22nd Punjab N. I., from the 7th Jan. 1872.
3rd Foot, 1st Battn.—Regimental order, dated the 24th June 1872, making the following appointments, with effect from the 4th May 1872 :—

Lt. T. E. Spencer to perform the duties of Adjt. to the half battalion at Benares, vice Lt. T. W. Carpenter.
Lt. L. T. Spens to perform the duties of Qr.-mr. and Paymaster to the half battalion at Benares, vice Lt. T. E Spencer.
28th Foot.—Regimental order, dated the 29th June 1872, nominating the undermentioned officers as a committee of paymastership, in consequence of the death of Paymaster H. A. Berry :—

Capt. W. Beers, President.
Capt. W. H. Salwey, and Capt. H. P. Wolferstan, Members.

Bt. Capt. C. H. Dougherty to act as paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.
4th N. I.—Regimental order, dated the 22nd June 1872, appointing Capt. H. E. Eliot, Qrmr., offg. 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, to resume and perform the duty of Qrmr. also, vice Lt. J. B. Lynch, transferred to the 12 h Ben. Cav., there being no other officer available.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

15th Hussars—Lt. C. G. Cookson, to England, for fifteen months, from date of leaving regiment, on private affairs.
Royal Engineers—Lt. G. A. L. A. Whitmore, (attached to Ben Sappers and Miners,) to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board.
Royal Artillery—Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) W. K. Fooks, 18th Brigade, to Bombay for one month, from the 27th June, to appear before a medical board.
Lt. (Local Capt.) R. T. Millett, (No. 5 Batty, 6th Brigade,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
Asst. Surg. R. A. Cuthbertson, to Landour, from the 24th June to the 15th Oct., on medical certificate.
76th Foot.—Lt. and Adjt G. D. Cookson, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

LEAVE—PASSAGES.

Under instructions from Govt., the C.-in-C. is pleased to notify that officers returning to India from leave to Europe, who take their passages by private steamers, or steamers not under contract to Govt., do so at their own risk in respect to forfeiture of pay, service, or appointment, should they fail to arrive on or before the expiration of their furlough.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, July 18.)

Surg. E. O. Tandy is appointed to officiate as Civil Surg. of Loodianah until further orders.
Surg. Tandy assumed charge on 4th July 1872.
Capt. (Local Maj.) C. B. LeMesurier, Comdg. at Jategh, is invested, under section 20 of Act XXII. of 1864, with power, to be exercised within the cantonment of Jategh, to try breaches of cantonment rules and regulations made under section 17 of Act XXII. of 1864, for such time as he may be in command of that cantonment.
The Hon. the Lt.-Govr. is pleased, under the provisions of section 15 of Act. XI. of 1865, to invest Mr. W. P. Woodward, Judge, Small Cause Court, Umritsur, with the powers of a Judge of Small Cause Court, to be exercised in the Small Cause Court of Lahore for the purposes set forth in section 31 of the said Act and in the Rules made in conformity therewith.
The Hon. the Lt.-Govr. is pleased, under section 43 of Act VIII. of 1872, to invest Mr. J. W. Gardiner, Asst. Commr., Kussowlee, with the powers of a Collector for the purposes of the said Act for the cantonment of Kussowlee and Kalka.
With reference to G. O. No. 1927, dated 1st June 1872, Mr. F. E. Brett, Offg. Extra Asst. Commr., resigned his appointment, with effect from the 10th June 1872.
The Hon. the Lt.-Govr. is pleased to notify that in future Depy. Comms. will not be posted to particular districts, but will be considered as attached to the districts in which they are for the time being serving.
The following extract from Station Orders issued by the officer Commanding, at Edwardesabad, No. 373, dated 21st June 1872, is communicated :—

At the recommendation of the Depy. Inspr.-Genl. of Hospitals Rawalpindee Circle, and with the concurrence of the Civil Authorities, Surg. G. Farrell, F.R.C.S., 2nd Punjab Cav., is appointed to the medical charge of the Civil duties at Edwardesabad, with effect from the 14th February 1872.

Lt.-Col. T. F. Forster, Depy. Commr., Hissar, received charge as Supt. of the Jail at that Station from Mr. C. P. Bird, Asst. Commr., on the 27th June 1872.
Mr. T. W. Smyth, Offg. Depy. Commr., Umritsur, is invested with the powers described in section 44A. of Act VIII. of 1869.
Capt. H. V. Riddell, Asst. Commr., is appointed to officiate as Depy. Commr., Jullundhur, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Lt.-Col. T. W. Mercer.
His Honor the Lt.-Govr. is pleased to make the following transfers :—
Mr. A. C. M. Macgregor, Asst. Dist. Supt. of Police, from the Gurdaspore to the Delhi Dist.,
Mr. H. W. Jackson, Asst. Dist. Supt. of Police, from the Loodianah to the Gurdaspore Dist.
Mr. H. S. Dunsford, Offg. Asst. Dist. Supt. of Police, from the Delhi to the Hushiarpore Dist.
Mr. R. S. Bruere is appointed to officiate as an Asst. Dist. Supt. of Police, 2nd grade, 1st class, with effect from the 22nd May, to the vacancy caused by Mr. Creagh.
His Honor the Lt.-Govr. is pleased to accept the resignation by Mr. C. Barrow of his appointment as Offg. Asst. Dist. Supt. of Police.
Capt. L. S. Tucker, Dist. Supt. of Police, from the Peshawur to the Ferozpore Dist.
Major R. H. Wall, Dist. Supt. of Police, from the Ferozpore to the Muzuffurgurh Dist.
Mr. W. Haslett, Offg. Dist. Supt. of Police, Muzuffurgurh, to officiate as Dist. Supt. of Police, Shahpore.
Mr. R. S. Bruere to officiate as a Dist. Supt. of Police, 4th grade, in the Hoshiarpore Dist.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BOYD—July 21st, at Poona, the wife of Captain J. M. Boyd, 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FARQUHARSON—July 19th, at Elambazar, Beerbhoom, the wife of William W. Farquharson, of a son.
PRENDERGAST—July 17th, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieut. Col. H. N. D. Prendergast, Sappers and Miners, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PEPPIN—BARBER—July 13th, at St. Paul's Church, Agra, by the Rev. M. Lamert, M.A., William Bedford Peppin, District Superintendent of Police, Etawah, to Clara, third daughter of the late Surgeon Major James Barber, Bengal Medical Service.

DEATHS.

HORNBY—July 16th, at Meean Meer, Mrs. Jane Hornby, aged 57 years.
MATHIAS—July 17th, at Baitcol, Central Provinces, of bronchitis, Ralph George, son of Major Mathias, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 10 months and 15 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1872.

ACCORDING to some judges it is rather difficult to over-estimate the importance of the opium traffic as regards the finances of India. The share which it has in supplying our revenue is well known, and has recently afforded a theme for a good deal of lamentation in England, not so much now because of the old allegation that by the opium traffic we are destroying the souls and bodies of innumerable Chinamen, as on the narrower ground of the market in China for Indian opium being so uncertain that by its decrease the financial equilibrium in India may ere long be destroyed.

As regards the first of these objections to the opium revenue of India little need be said at the present day. The real gravamen of the charge against the opium traffic lay not in its effects upon the Celestials, but in the fact that it was forced upon China, against the action of its Government, backed up as that was by the public opinion of the country. From that point of view a good deal was justly urged against the opium traffic, but the question as to whether opium really does the Chinese on the whole an injury is one which it would be difficult to answer in the affirmative, and which, fortunately, we are hardly called on to answer in one way or another. The progress of science frequently shows that a great national appetite for any article of consumption has its foundation in the real wants of the people who manifest a predilection for it. The supposition that the use of opium in moderation is necessarily injurious in all countries has been ably combated by men well entitled to form an opinion upon the subject ; and, even looking at the injurious effects of opium among the Chinese, it is difficult to say that similar and even worse effects would not have existed had opium never been introduced into the country, because, before its introduction, there was a great deal more of intemperance in the use of alcoholic intoxicants than is now to be found in the Flowery Land. So long as man demands temporary confusion of mind and oblivion of his woes and cares, so long will he find means of obtaining these ends. Even if all the intoxicants in the world were removed from his reach there would still remain the cheap method of getting drunk practised by certain tribes on the west coast of Africa, of setting their heels against a wall and standing on their heads. Judicious legislation rightly confines itself, in this matter, to the task of regulating, within certain possible limits, the exposure and sale of intoxicating drinks and drugs. The climate of great part of China is such that it is exceedingly probable that a certain amount of opium smoking is calculated to exercise a beneficial effect upon the system, and it is untrue, though in England a common error, to suppose that the effect of opium-smoking is very great and calculated at once to throw the smoker into the land of Nod or the land of dreams. Let the European of average strength, who is accustomed to smoke tobacco, try smoking opium after the Chinese fashion, and he will find the latter have no perceptible effect upon him. The Chinese take only a few whiffs of the opium pipe at a time, and in order to make that have any perceptible effect whatever upon him he must follow their practise of swallowing the smoke and so allowing it to come in contact with the inner surface of the stomach. Even then opium smoking, as usually indulged in by the Chinese, namely to the extent of a few whiffs after each meal, will have no appreciable effect upon an average European, and it is only after a long course of lolling about in opium-smoking dens that the Chinaman comes to be injured by the practice. In Burmah, indeed, we are officially informed that when the people there "have "said that a man eats opium they think that "nothing more is required to establish the proof "of his belonging to the criminal classes ;" but the Burmese are a very excitable, self-indulgent kind of people, and what may be destructive to them is not necessarily so to the industrious, hard-fibred Chinaman. We hardly go the length that did the great house of Jardine, Matheson and Co., when, in one of its circulars a few years ago, it boldly asserted that opium was a source of blessing to millions of the human race, and that Jardine, Matheson and Co. were only acting as benevolent benefactors of their species in conveying it to China. Such assertions make too great claims upon our knowledge and powers of judgment, and it is safer to say that as we are not in a position to judge whether the commodity in question is or is not, on the whole, injurious to the Chinese, we are quite entitled to supply it to them, seeing that they want it and ask it from our hands.

We also venture to say that more has been made than reason allows of the fluctuations of the opium revenue in India and the uncertainty which it consequently introduces into our finances. It is no doubt a good thing both for men and nations to know exactly what their income is going to be, and it has often been remarked that individuals whose incomes are the most uncertain are the most extravagant and spendthrift, while those whose means are fixed are the most careful and economical, whether their incomes be great or small. But this hardly holds good of nations to the extent that it does of individuals. A married man is obliged to be more careful about spending his income than a bachelor, because he has to face the criticism of his wife, who usually knows far better than he does how many twos go to make five, and a Government is in the position of a man who has to face the criticism of more wives than one. It is true that the Indian Government, following the theory, though not exactly the practice of the East, holds the words of its Eastern spouse, the Indian public, to be less than naught ; but it has also to face Fawcetts and Finance Commissions, Houses of Parliament and India Offices at home ; therefore we can hardly think that fluctuations in one source of revenue, such as opium, is likely to make it extravagant to any extent to speak of. And while there is a remote possibility of the opium revenue coming to an end some day, that is hardly a ground for imagining that it does India any harm to-day. All sources of income are liable to be dried up, and if men and nations had sufficient incomes provided for them which could never be dried up, it is probable that the world would soon be a scene of far more sloth and unrighteousness than it is even at present.

Still, it is the duty of a wise Government to watch the sources of its revenue and to look forward to and be prepared for any probable decrease in its resources. The Indian Government has wisely taken means to secure information from the British Consular Service in China as to the increase of the cultivation of opium in China itself, about which a good deal has been said and prophecied in late years. An apparently important letter on this subject from Mr. Caine, the British Consul at Hankow, to the Government of India, has just been placed at the disposal of the press, and its statements are worthy of analysis and note. Mr. Caine, the son of a late Lieut.-Governor and Acting-Governor of Hongkong, is not one of the brilliant and shining lights of the Chinese Consular service, and has never distinguished himself by a knowledge of Chinese. He no doubt, however, speaks according to knowledge in dealing with this special subject, and it is well to note what his statements precisely amount to.

Mr. Caine says of opium in China that "the "increased importation for 1871 is an undoubted, "undeniable, and disagreeable fact." By this he means the decreased importation of it into China and the increased importation of native-grown opium from the upper to the lower parts of the Yangtsze valley ; but when we look more minutely into his statements, it is not only difficult to find his grounds for so loud an alarm, but there actually appear statements of his own of a contrary nature. His report is dated the 23rd March 1872, and it seems that since he wrote to the Indian Government in July of the preceding year, "The sale of the foreign article has been sensibly affected, a "decrease of 70,200 lbs. in Malwa and "1,018 lbs. in Patna being noticeable," it may be presumed, though that is not stated, that the decrease is on the sale as compared with that of the previous year. The improvement in the quality of the native drug, however, which has caused the increased sale of it, is said by Mr. Caine to "have been produced by remarkably "favourable climatic conditions and is not likely "to be permanent. As has been remarked in "a former report, the import of Indian opium, "though not as things are at present situated, "capable of much extension, is not likely to con"tinue to diminish very extensively. No con"siderations of an inconsiderable temporary ex"cellence will ever induce the rich to purchase "so inferior an article as the native drug. The "number of those men, however, approaches to "being very nearly a constant quantity, whilst "the number of consumers of the poorer classes "is always liable to a possibility of unknown "extension." To this it is added that it is very doubtful whether the poor Chinese, who are now the sole purchasers of native opium, ever indulged in the Indian drug. According to such views it is not the sale of Indian opium that is likely to be decreased in China, but the sale of Chinese opium that is likely to be increased ; and, moreover, the proposed opening of a new foreign port, further up the Yangtsze, and close to the opium-producing district, is likely to increase the sale of foreign opium if not discourage the growth of the native poppy. In these circumstances we cannot find any cause for alarm as to the Indian opium revenue in Mr. Caine's letter, and as he proposes that some one should be deputed to go from Hankow to examine the opium districts, and declares that this person must be one of the Consular service, it is just possible that he may have been unconsciously influenced in raising his warning note by the desire to have a pleasant little shooting expedition, under Mandarin protection, sent through Szechuen to the borders of Yunnan at the expense of the Indian Government.

REVIEW.

CHANGES IN INFANTRY TACTICS.

"FIELD EXERCISE AND EVOLUTIONS OF INFANTRY, as revised by Her Majesty's Command, 1870."—"Bojuslawki's Tactical Results of the German-French War—1872."—"Tactics of the Prussian Infantry by the Duke of Wurtemberg. 1871."—"A retrospect of the Autumn Manœuvres, 1872."

IF we were asked which two arts since the Creation have equally progressed, and have equally used such agencies as were at their disposal for the attainment of a direct purpose, we should name the "Art of Healing" and the "Art of Killing." Neither the result of warlike operations nor the course of a disease can be predicted with certainty ; nor is the issue of a battle more sure than that of a serious surgical operation. It is curious that two such opposite developments of human intellect should have similarly progressed, and in this mysterious arrangement can only be recognized some providential law in the organization of the world. It is

and f[illegible]or, had he reversed the arrangement, as it was [illegible] quite in his power to do, the swells, instead of [illegible]unfortunate second classers, would have been [illegible] to have their temporary abode wherein they might [illegible] been reminded (more often than pleasantly) [illegible]arne from which no traveller returns—to be [illegible]econd class man!

Captain [illegible]he Second Assistant to the Agent Governor G[illegible] has taken up his new appointment at Maunpore. [illegible]id that there is every likelihood of the head-qua[illegible]f the Maunpore Agency being removed to Indo[illegible]

The Holkar has sent his chief engineer to England to purchase nearly a lac of rupees' worth of machinery, to complete the cotton mills.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KAIRA, 21st JULY.

THE business of the quarterly sessions is being carried on by Mr. Melvill, the Session Judge of Ahmedabad, with his usual patience and activity. The most interesting case which came on for hearing the other day, and resulted in the acquittal of two of the accused and in the conviction of the other six, was that of the double murder of the two brothers committed some three months back in a village within a stone's throw of this place. This heinous and shocking crime would in all probability have remained undetected, had it not been for the well-directed and indefatigable exertions of our energetic Collector and Magistrate, Mr. G. F. Sheppard, and Mr. La Touche, our gallant Police Superintendent. The Court-house was crowded almost to suffocation, and the unthinking old men and crones of this place thronged in numbers round the spacious building just to peep in at the terrific countenances of the murderous and depraved villains and to hear the condign punishment that was to be dealt out to them.

Rumour says that Mr. W. C. Radenhurst, sub-engineer at this place, is shortly to be transferred to Tannah on account of ill-health. He is a very useful member of the Kaira Municipality, and is a man of a very pleasant social disposition.

Mr. Sheppard appears to take a very active interest in educational matters. The girls' school was visited by her the other day, and she was so well pleased with the progress of some of the girls there that she invited them to her bungalow and distributed sweetmeats to them, holding out to them at the same time hopes of their being presented with handsome work-boxes the next time she goes to examine the school.

The departmental examination, conducted by Messrs. Sheppard, King, and Choonilal, lasted for two days. The number of candidates that appeared in the examination was nineteen, out of which about thirteen have successfully passed.

THE MAHAJUNS OF KATTIAWAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CAN you inform me to what extent the "Mahajun" community of Veerumgaum can carry their prejudices, and how long they are to hold a despotic sway over the actions of other communities, not of their persuasion, without the interference of Government? Matters have now gone so far that it is compulsory on the part of some one to bring to the notice of the public at large the revengeful manner in which they (the "Mahajuns") carry out the decrees of their association, since human life has been weighed in the balance with the life of a pitiful gaum tank fish; and in their estimation the latter has been, and is, held far higher than the former, whereby a Mahomedan lad has nearly lost his life, and some sepoys and porters have been severely handled, the particulars of which I would beg to give you in detail as under, to the best of my knowledge.

Owing to the late heavy rain and flooding hereabouts, one of the railway telegraph posts was seen to be very shaky, consequently three porters were ordered out the day before yesterday by some railway official to have the post abovementioned strengthened or stayed, to prevent the eventual interruption of communication. As most of the country round about is under water, and it being well known that there are numbers of fish in every pool of water, one of the three porters carried on his person a small net wherewith to catch a few of the finny tribe; on arriving at the post, which is not far from the station, two of them started at their work, and the third at his supposed pleasant avocation, when one of the Mahajun community, who was standing not far off, walked up remonstrating with and hitting the "fishy" porter on the head and face; as a natural consequence, the man in self-defence retaliated and gave the Mahajun a sound thrashing. The Mahajun of course went into the gaum after his personal *fracas* with the porter, and laid the whole case before the president of this omnipotent association, whereupon the latter personage issued a verbal decree through his satellites and brethren that all true and good Mahajuns should stop their various avocations and hold up their dignity, rights, and prejudices by turning out *en masse* to resent the sinful act and retaliation of the "fishy" porter on one of their persuasion. As you may expect they did turn out, and started for the station, which they simply mobbed in numbers; there was no standing against them, the porters were severely beaten, the railway sepoys were treated in the same manner, and a European gentleman, an employe on the line, had bricks, sand, and stones thrown at him by the infuriated mob, whereby he got his arm hurt. In fact so great was the force brought to bear against the station that people had to barricade themselves. I must here say the sepoys did their utmost to clear the station, but without avail, as they were simply overpowered. As I said before, bricks, sticks, sand and stones were plentifully distributed on anybody and everybody belonging to the B. B. and C. I. Railway line present at the time. To sum up in a few words the "Mahajuns" were masters of the situation for the time being. Not satisfied with the mischief they had already committed, and to fill their insatiable thirst for revenge, they assaulted a poor Mussulman lad who had nothing to do with the affair, but was only a spectator, and, unfortunately for himself, happengd to be standing somewhere near the place where the *fracas* originally commenced. He was so severely beaten about the head and shoulders, that he was carried away insensible to the hospital, and is expected to die from the effects of the mauling. During the whole of the affray the howling and cries of the mob was something execrable, and they appeared so excited that I really fancied they were about to pull the station down; however, they didn't go to such lengths but separated in gangs of twenty and thirty, murmuring and looking very blood-thirsty, not at all like the mild Hindoos they are so oft called. I am of opinion that the term of "mild Hindoo" applied to these men or any other natives of India generally speaking is simply nousense, "Tukraee Hindoo" would be more appropriate.

Now, Sir, what do you think of the foregoing; is it not surprising that such an occurrence should take place in British territory, and no pucka Government official be present to put it down? I should like to know what the Fouzdar with his staff of police and the Mamlutdar were doing at the time? Its a query, I expect, which will take time to answer. The idea of a large railway station being mobbed is something preposterous, and that by daylight too. I trust that that energetic gentleman, Major Payne-Barras, will sift the matter to the bottom, and bring the ringleaders of the Mahajuns up, and have them severely punished, a couple of years each would do them all kinds of good, and perhaps cool their fanatic ardour a bit.

If I may be allowed to take up a little more space in your valuable journal, I should much like to give you an idea of the Mahajuns in general through Kattiawar and Northern Guezrat, at least from Veerumgaum upwards, and the manner in which they issue decrees and hold to their prejudices. I only quote a few instances, whereas such restrictions are common things.

To begin, the Mahajuns are Wanias, or Banias, or akin to that caste, and are dispersed all over the country, and form no mean number of the population of these parts, one-half of them trade in cotton, and the remainder in grain, piece-goods, &c., in fact they are the trading men of the country, and people who come here, no matter whether Europeans, Mussulmans or any other caste, have to conform in a great measure to their rules and edicts. Fancy a European accustomed to having his beefsteaks and mutton chops at home being told, up about several towns here, that he wouldn't be allowed to kill a sheep, goat, cow, bird, or any other living animal, under penalty of a fine of Rs. 500, and his business stopped; it looks incredible, but nevertheless it's true. A friend of mine has often had his ginning mill stopped by *order*, also his presses, because it was some wonderful holiday dedicated to one of their numerous gods, otherwise some man had died in the gaum for whom all the workmen had to go and mourn under a penalty of Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 each. This is free trade!!! People argue and say, why does he give in? The fact of the matter is this, the cotton passes through the hands of the natives, and to do any kind of a business he is obliged to give in or simply close the establishment. My friend some time ago was also prohibited from burning cocoanut shells in his boiler, because they were crawling with small beetles. All Kattiawar is as bad. Wudwan may be included, with the Wudwan Government camp. Oh! by the way, did you hear of the late edict which emanated from Captain Nutt, Acting 2nd Political Agent, up at Wudwan? Well, here it is, and I should be extremely obliged by you or any of your readers letting me know whether it is legal or not. I am a passable shikaree, but very fond of "potting" nevertheless, and as I am going up there I want to know whether I can shoot at pistol targets or pigeons:—

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information, that firing off rifles, guns, or pistols, is prohibited within Wudwan station limits.

Fishing in the Bhogava River is also prohibited within one mile of the city of Wudwan, both east and west.

Wudwan Durbar has issued a notification to the affect that no shooting will be allowed within two miles of Wudwan city and station limits.

Any one disobeying these orders within station limits will be punished according to law by the Agency Courts. If within Durbar limits by the Wudwan Courts.

H. F. NUTT,
Acting 2nd Political Assistant, N. D.

Wudwan, 16th June.

A VOICE FROM THE JUNGLE.

P. S.—I've just heard summonses have been issued against the Mahajun ringleaders.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The vernacular press of the presidency seem to be satisfied with the present *personale* of the local Legislative Council; and I believe it has formed a correct estimate of the acquirements possessed by the councillors. Government have always used due caution in the selection of members for that august body. The gentlemen selected have not only been able to represent with credit the community to which they belong, but they have also been men of wealth, position and influence, and have always possessed the confidence of their respective community. They have hitherto discharged their duty with ability and energy, being always mindful of the good of the people instead of trying to please Government by taking their side. Thus by a steady discharge of their duties, they have made themselves very useful to the Legislature. When passing a particular law, it is very important for the Government to know the feelings and opinions of those for whom the law is intended; and the native members have been particularly useful in this respect. By their advice our rulers have been saved from many an error into which they would otherwise have fallen. Let us take an instance. The Feast tax of last year had its origin in mistaken views, and had it been passed, it would indubitably have produced very injurious consequences. But the effective advice given by the native councillors led to the abandonment of the measure.

Similar laudable efforts have been made by them when the laws relating to Burials, the Cotton Frauds, Town Duties, &c., &c., were proposed. All this clearly proves that there is not the slightest ground for saying that our native members are ill-suited to perform the duties of legislators. And we hope our present Governor will exercise the same discretion as his predecessors in the selections he shortly will have to make.

In proposing some of the educated natives for seats in the Council, their "organs" have endeavoured to show that the present members are wanting in capacity, but at what particular times they have displayed this alleged want of capacity, we are not told. It is likewise asserted that these gentlemen take no part in the proceedings of the Legislative Council. It is my firm opinion, however, that a few words of sound advice do more good than an empty speech that may last for an hour, and fearlessly assert that the present native members of the Legislative Council have never been backwards with their advice. Not only did the Feast tax, as previously asserted, owe its abandonment to them, but whenever a law affecting the religion, customs, prejudices or feelings of the natives has been brought before the Council, the advice of its native members has been sought, not only in the Council, but even privately, a fact which of itself is sufficient to demonstrate that they possess the confidence of both the governors and the governed.

22nd July. M. E.

MISCEGENATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your gentle correspondent knows very little of the educated Parsees, if she thinks they reverence the "cow and its products" any more than Europeans do. The cow is considered a sacred animal by the Hindoos, and if the ignorant and superstitious portion of the Parsee community has caught the contagion of Hindoo belief, the whole race cannot be to blame for it.

Your correspondent also finds fault with the "composite style of dress" which she says the Anglicized Parsees out here "affect;" but what has dress to do with the solemn question of marriage? and besides, I don't see what she can possibly dislike in a civilized Parsee's attire except the odious turband, which is fast getting out of fashion. For my part I consider his costume as good as any other, and cannot imagine why it should resemble that of some "nation under heaven."

As to "the Levitical laws of the Eastern World," your correspondent will be glad to learn that they are not binding on educated Parsee ladies. The Parsees wisely think it dangerous to allow complete freedom to the fair sex before moulding their minde to virtue by means of a sound moral education; but no Parsee, even of the old school, locks up the ladies of his family as other Asiatics do, and the educated Parsees give them as much liberty as is possible. Moreover, a European lady, marrying a Parsee gentleman, cannot have to occupy the same position that the majority of Parsee wives and mothers now fill; for it is not their husbands or sons that place the latter in that position but they themselves, who in the present state of their civilization are extremely averse to rise above it, in spite of all the efforts of their well-wishers.

As to the disposing of corpses, it is merely a matter of opinion whether exposing them to worms is preferable to letting them be devoured by birds. But it is a mistake to suppose that Parsee corpses are invariably given away to vultures. Such of the Parsees as have the will, and can afford the means, build closed Towers of Silence for themselves and their relations, where they may return to mother earth without being molested by carrion birds. The Parsees are by nature free, enterprising, generous, loyal, constant, sober, and affectionate, and the most Christian fair one need not feel shocked at the idea of marrying a reformed Parsee on the score of religious opinions, for his religion is not the worship of the sun or of fire, but it is the pure worship of God. AN ADMIRER OF THE PARSEES.

22nd July.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is perhaps not always quite easy to draw the dividing line between barbarism and civilisation, to lay down distinctly which nations are, and which are not, to be accounted civilised. Still there are certain guiding considerations, which all who have ever reflected on these subjects have continually present before their minds. The idea which Hegel in his Philosophy of History has worked out with such consummate skill and mastery over his materials, the data furnished by history, is not at all obscure or difficult when translated out of his highly technical language. In the end it comes to this, that a nation is civilised in proportion as it reaches that stage in which reason acts as a self-conscious, self-determinating agent, unfettered by anything external to itself, by anything, *i.e.*, which is simply given *ab extra*, such as habit, custom, tradition, and which is not *itself* realised objectively in rights, morals, politics, freedom; the reason or the idea, in short, of the good made actual. To attain this stage a nation has in Hegelian language "a series of liberating acts to perform," and each of those acts is a new phase or development of civilisation. The nations that do not perform those acts, in which spirit remains subordinate to externality in religion, in art, in philosophy, and morals must be classed among the non-civilised nations; and no amount of fine clothes and carriages, no kid gloves and champagne, or even intellectual *talk*, can lift them out of that category.

Now, if we apply these principles to the case of the Parsees, I am afraid that no consistent and clear-headed thinker can hesitate in which category to place them. Their venerable and interesting creed was doubtless once, like Judaism, like Brahmanism and the religions of Hellas and Egypt, a powerful agent of national and moral progress, and in harmony with their intellectual development, but it has long ceased to possess these qualifications, and now stands outside and apart from them, an external barrier, a solid amalgam of blind custom and tradition, which checks on every side the flight and emancipation of spirit. This is the deep, the almost irremediable evil of religious and social institutions which have outlived their utility. Among the religions mentioned above, only two (for Buddhism was an abortive and premature attempt) may be said to have flowered into higher forms, Hellenism and Judaism. Christianity, it should never be forgotten, is a Greek fact as well as a Hebrew fact: its ethical code in nearly all essential points, is quite as much Hellenic as Hebrew; Greek philosophy gave the form into which its doctrines were cast; it was propagated chiefly among the Greek-speaking population of the Empire; and its popular traditions were largely coloured by Greek mythology. The "emancipating steps" respectively taken by Hebrew prophets and Greek sages were preserved and incorporated in a religion which was fitted to become the religion of all races in which that emancipation has been realised, in which reason had become self-conscious, and man a free rational self. It is true the new religion also bore with it the materials for a new growth of superstition which in the general decay of scientific and political life soon showed itself with baneful fertility: but the history of human thought since the eleventh century proves that these evils were non-essential, and contingent on a certain social state, and incapable of impeding the development of thought. Those therefore who, like myself, regard Christianity as a purely human fact, recognize its immense superiority to other religions, and see that the nations which never reached the stage in which a creed so abstract and spiritual, so independent of local custom, and above all of every degrading confusion between physical and moral evil, could be embraced, cannot be on the same intellectual and moral level with those who have. I do not say that *now* to reach that stage it is necessary to pass through the stage of Christian theology: but in some way or other the emancipating steps must be taken. The Parsee must get rid of his barbarous social usages, his confusion between physical and moral evil, his puerile superstitions, his degrading and filthy penances before he can claim to stand among the civilised nations of the earth. Are there any signs of such a development among the Parsees? I wish I could believe it. They seem to many good observers to have made no progress during the last ten years, or little progress (certain honourable exceptions allowed for) except in what is merely external. Are patent leather boots, and English novels the be-all and end-all of civilisation? Let the younger race of Parsees seriously consider it. Till they have done so, and moreover *acted* upon their considerations, I agree with the "Englishwoman" in thinking that intermarriages between Parsees and even the least advanced European nations would be odious and unbecoming.

22nd July. AN OXFORD RATIONALIST.

SONGS AFTER SUNSET—No. 2.

SING a song of sixpence
Four to the rupee,
Just a glimpse thro' the lens
Of our memory.
How we made a fortune
In the days gone by,
How we met misfortune
Gaily—merrily.

Then we rode in coaches
Drawn by horses four,
Fearless of reproaches—
Hadn't we a crore?
Rode we on our chargers gay,
Spurred and booted too,
Every dog must have his day,
Beautiful to view.

There was then a Doctor
Had it all his way,
Bullied judge and proctor
In his proudest day.
Distributions made he
To the rich and great,
Pity only stayed he
Just a day too late.

There was then a Broker
Of the Bunnya caste,
Visage colored mocha
Just a trifle fast.
Reclamations made he
All around the isle,
"Pluck" said he to Bracey
Everywhere "strikes 'ile."

Sing a song of sixpence
Four to the rupee,
Don't we now look at expense
Save up each bawbee.
Then we'd simkin daily
Now we stick to beer,
Then we chirrupped gaily,
Now we drop a tear.

Then we had Dapooree
Such a pretty sight,
Operatic story
To frequent at night.
Then we had gymkhanas
Now for our past sins,
We've plays by amateurs,
Foot-ball and broken shins.

Cotton up to tenpence
Then to tenpence more,
Little heed of common sense
In those days of yore.
In the morning rising
Found we letters sweet,
Fifty shares advising
As a handsome treat.

To the Fort we hurried,
Bugra Sahibs indeed,
Always staid, not flurried
In our greatest need.
Sold out our allotment
Pocketed a crore,
Pity discontentment
Made us wait for more.

Then we went to Poona
Races for to see.
Die we'd lief than sooner
Miss the lottery.
Up in Matheran's retreat
Each a bungalow,
Now, alack, we're forced to greet
Friends in Rampart Row.

Sing a song of silence
When we backward look,
Many well known faces
Missing from our book.
Many fallen great ones
Many dear ones dead,
Many far away from duns
Many done and fled.

'Tain't no use repining
What is done is done,
Crying or by whining
Never race was won.
If a man's unselfish
True to honour's way—
Fortune's frowns are harmless,
He must win the day.

Sing a song of powlas
Four to the rupee,
Never mind the annas
So we happy be.
Elphinstones and Back Bays
Each have had their day,
Welcome other men and ways
In our old Bombay.

Bombay, July 1872.

EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, JUNE 25.

SIR JOHN KAYE, Political Secretary at the India Office, came up for examination to-day.

The Chairman (Mr. Ayrton)—What are the sums now payable under the arrangements with the Mysore family?—I have now ascertained that when the first arrangement was made the sum of £420,000 was capitalised as a permanent allowance for the family of Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sultan, and there was, besides, an allowance for the life of each of them. There were at that time 21 grandsons, who had £600 a year, which was to die out with them, and who also had in capitalised amounts other £600 a year; and there were 14 great grandsons, who had amounts of £240 a year. The arrangement with regard to them was that half of their salary should be a dying out salary, and the other half permanent, received from capital stock and promissory notes. I have calculated that when the whole of these people die out, the total annual charge for stipends will be £16,800, which will represent a vast saving when compared with the 6½ lakhs originally granted. There was a great outcry at the time because there was a present increase.

Mr. Eastwick—Are there any claims from any of the female descendants, for arrears or debts?—I am not aware of any. To the best of my knowledge the family are perfectly satisfied. Old Goolam Mahomed, who represents the family, has not written any complaints, although he is continually in correspondence with the India Office.

When he dies the lump sum will fall in?—His personal stipend of £3,738 will fall in. The number of grandsons now living appears from the last return to be only ten. There is thus a saving of £6,600 already.

Have there been no applications from the widows of those who have died?—There could be none. There was ample permanent provision for the families.

In answer to a further question,

Sir J. Kaye said he thought one good result of this enquiry would be that the India Office would insist upon getting a return every year, showing the amount of each stipend that lapsed in the preceding year. No such return had been made since 1864.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice—What are the "extra allowances" mentioned in the accounts?—I don't know exactly what that means unless it is that the stipend has been increased at various times for meritorious services.

The Chairman—What are the arrangements in regard to the family of the late King of Delhi?—Before 1857 the King of Delhi had for part of his family £120,600 a year, and also about £30,000 from Crown lands and from rents in the city. So that in all he had about £150,000 a year. The Committee are well aware how the King was mixed up in the events of 1857, and how, in consequence, he was removed from Delhi and carried to Rangoon as a State prisoner, with members of his family. The cost of their maintenance there was about £700 a year. The King died in November 1862, and several prominent members of his family are dead. There were a large number of the members of the family, of whom the Government took a liberal view, and who may not have been mixed up in the mutiny. Altogether there were about 1,600 small pensioners, the gross amount paid to them, as far as I can calculate, being £9,348. This expenditure was sanctioned by a despatch as though there had been as a matter of fact a great increase of taxation in India. I most distinctly deny that that is the case and I am prepared to prove what I say.

But you admit that in 1862 many things were put down in the accounts as net receipts which now appear as gross receipts?—I admit that, so far as it goes, but my belief is, that the effect of that alteration is not important.

Mr. Fawcett—If you have figures to support that opinion well and good. Otherwise I don't think it much worth expressing your opinion.

General Strachey—I say I *have* the figures. I will compare the figures under the different heads of revenue in 1870-71 with those for 1861-62, and show that the increase of revenue has not been from taxation. A very large proportion of the revenues of India are not in the nature of taxation but of income. Government is in the position of proprietors having property of certain descriptions from which it receives income. The land revenue for instance is not taxation.

Mr. Fawcett—I never said it was.

General Strachey—The grand total of increase of income in 1870-71 as compared with 1861-62 is £7,366,000. I am prepared to admit that within certain limits the figures do not represent identical facts.

If you start by saying "within certain limits," and we have a long examination on this subject, there must always be an argument as to what these limits are. Can you in going through that gross sum state the difference occasioned by the circumstance I have mentioned?—I cannot.

You cannot state whether it is one million or 5 millions?—I cannot. Not in a positive way. But I have just as much right, indeed a better right, to make my inference from the figures as they are, than you have to say, without any support from the figures, that there is a great increase of taxation.

Mr. Fawcett—I am asking your opinion. If I were being examined as a witness I would tell the Committee exactly what I consider the correction that ought to be introduced.

General Strachey—I admit that there is a necessary element of doubt in dealing with such figures as these.

Mr. Fawcett—The revenue as I understand you has increased seven millions in the period you have mentioned?—Yes, £7,366,000.

And that this increase has not arisen from any increase of taxation?—Under the heads of "military" "public works" and "interest" there is an increase of £629,000 in the income. This cannot in any sense be called taxation. Under the two next heads—"marine" and "education," in former case the receipts being from pilotage fees—there is an increase of £197,000.

But there is far more money spent now?—I admit there is an increase of charge. I am now talking of how the increase of income has taken place by which that increased charge has been met, and I say that to a very great extent that increase of income has not been increase of taxation but increase in other respects.

What are the other heads?—The next are "judicial" and "police." In the case of police the receipts are virtually contributions from the municipalities to the imperial treasury, and this I admit is practically taxation. Under "judicial" come court fees, and this also is perhaps a sort of taxation. The total increase under these two heads is £514,000. Under "land revenue" the increase is £692,000; and so far as there has been any change in regard to this branch of the revenue it has been in the direction of making the burdens lighter, not heavier. Under "forests" there is an increase of £201,000, the receipts being for the sale of forests, or of timber to the P. W. D. In the case of "excise" the increase is £572,000, which represents taxation in some sense, but it is taxation upon a peculiar class, and at all events there are many people who would like to see it increased and the actual revenue diminished. Under "income-tax" there is an increase of £20,000, and in the case of customs a diminution of receipts to the extent of £294,000. Under "salt" the increase is 1½ million, which is an increase of taxation no doubt, but it is taxation upon a population constantly increasing in numbers and wealth, and therefore it by no means follows that the actual incidence of that taxation forms any additional burden upon the community. Under "opium the increase is £1,600,000. The receipts under this head consist of trade profits, and of transit duties on opium grown practically out of our own territory. Under "stamps" the receipts—taxation of a peculiar sort—show an increase of £796,000. Under "mint" there is a reduction. Under "post office" £493,000 of increase, a good deal of which I admit is nominal, as it represents official postage. The remaining heads are "telegraph," showing an increase of £31,000, and "miscellaneous," under which there is an increase of £551,000. I say, therefore, that out of the whole increase of £7,366,000, taking the very largest estimate, the increase of taxation won't be more than 2 millions sterling.

The Committee here adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, JUNE 27.

Mr. Samuel Laing, formerly Finance Minister in India, was examined to-day. He said—It was part of my duty as Finance Minister to suggest diminution of expenditure. Indeed under the circumstances when I held office that was the chief part of my duty. When the finances of India first came under my charge things looked very gloomy in consequence of the mutiny. I took charge about January 1861. There was a defecit of upwards of five millions, and a very despondent feeling prevailed in consequence, but we ourselves to work, and by means of reductions of expenditure—chiefly in the charge for the army—we succeeded in effecting a saving of about 5 millions. In 1861 there was a deficit of £5,250,000; in 1862, of £10,760,000; in 1863, £1,095,000. My opinion has always been that there is a disposition in this country to take a somewhat too gloomy view of Indian finances, and to be too much alarmed at a moderate deficit in any one particular year. I think that, compared with those of almost any other country I know of, the finances of India have upon the whole, during the last twelve years, been in a particularly healthy and sound condition. It seems to me that the position of India during that period as regards indebtedness has remained practically about stationary, although a great deal of expenditure has been incurred on public works, out of the ordinary revenue, which in any other country would have been charged to capital. The national indebtedness is, I think, fairly measured by the annual charge for interest in respect of debt. In 1862-63 the net amount of interest paid in respect of debt, and charges of every description, whether in India or in England, was £5,424,000, while in 1870-71 the corresponding charge was £5,499,000; so that practically the annual charge for interest has not increased during that period.

Mr. Fawcett—That does not include the loss in interest on the guaranteed railways?—No. The loss under that head was in 1862-3 a million and a half, and was estimated at £1,800,000 in 1870-71. During that period the capitol expenditure on those railways has increased in round numbers from 60 to 90 millions, so that the last 30 millions spent upon railways have only cost India as yet £300,000 a year additional, or 1 per cent. I consider that this charge for interest is certain to diminish and finally to disappear. There is another item that ought to be mentioned. In 1861 the cash balances amounted to £17,650,000, and in March 1872 to £21,500,000. The practical result for 10 years therefore is that while the charge for interest remains the same, the cash in the treasury is 4 millions more. I would say that practically, comparing the one year with the other, there has been a state of equilibrium.

The Chairman—When you speak of the charge for interest on account of the railways as likely finally to disappear, do you take into consideration the new railways that are in progress or proposed?—Of course it must depend in some measure on the rate of extension. If the Government were to lay out a great amount of capital on lines for military purposes, which would not be productive, then my answer must be modified; but if they continue the course they have followed for the last fifteen years, making a moderate number of branches at a cheap rate, I think that in twenty years or less you will find that the charge for interest has disappeared. The fact that so much has been done in India in carrying out public works from the ordinary revenue, and not out of capital as would have been done in every country in Europe, is a reason for taking a favourable view of the finances of India.

The Chairman—Do you think the income-tax should be abolished?—I do. It is as bad and obnoxious a tax as could be imposed in a country like India. [In answer to further questions]—I do not like a licence tax either, but would prefer it to the other. It is a choice of evils, and in either case there is a great deal of evasion. I believe India could double her present revenue from taxation on imports. It seems to me 15 or 20 per cent. would not be too great a duty to charge. If India were an independent country I believe it would prefer taxing textile and other imports to the extent of 15 per cent., to raising funds by means of an income-tax. With regard to the opium revenue I do not think it more precarious—taking a number of years together—than any other source of revenue. On the contrary I regard it as a steadily increasing source, and I would say the same of the revenue derived from spirituous liquors.

The Chairman—Are there any specific suggestions which you would make with a view to an improvement of the present state of things?—I think the authorities at home should be a little more liberal in their view of Indian finance, and should be guided a little more by public opinion in India. With regard to the income-tax I think it should not be maintained unless there is a clear and absolute necessity for it, being of such an obnoxious character. I would also say that more strict economy should be maintained in all branches of the expenditure.

Mr. Laing afterwards expressed the opinion that a tax on tobacco might be introduced, but he admitted there was a difficulty in levying it, tobacco being grown in the country.

By Mr. Bourke—It seems to me that a government monopoly of the cultivation of tobacco would be the only means of introducing this tax.

By Mr. Smith—With reference to the unremunerative State railways I consider that it is quite judicious in principle to borrow money to construct them, but I do not commit myself to any of the proposed lines in saying so. I may say as to the Punjab line that I think it is a line of great rate political and military necessity, and may have a great deal in the way of military expenditure afterwards. I do not think it would be altogether unremunerative.

By Mr. Fenwick—I do not think it is desirable for Government to conduct its business without some arrangements with the Presidency Banks such as exist between the Government of this country and the Bank of England, but there should be no further connection than that.

The Committee afterwards adjourned.

BOMBAY.

RAIN AT NOWSAREE.—We hear that there was a heavy fall of rain at Nowsaree during last week.

RAIN AT AHMEDABAD.—The fall of rain registered at Ahmedabad up till 17th instant amounted to 16 inches.

DOCK MOVEMENTS.—H. M. S. Briton will be hauled out of dock to-day. The Semiramis has gone into dock to be new coppered.

THE CIVIL SURGEON AT MUSCAT.—We understand that Dr. A. S. Jayakar has been appointed Civil Surgeon at Muscat.

KURRACHEE.—We learn from a native paper, published at Kurrachee, that the fall of rain there up till 17th inst. amounted to three inches. The tanks are already filled.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The vernacular papers of Bombay are at present discussing the question of appointing a fit successor to the Hon. Mr. Munguldas in the local Legislative Council.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—A correspondent of the *Arya Mitra* respectfully asks the Hon. Mr. Tucker why the Gujerathee class in connection with the Grant Medical College has not been opened yet?

CHEATING.—Yesterday, in the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo woman named Ladoo appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a summons against [illegible] Yesoo, woman, whom she charged with stealing [illegible]ain ornaments.

ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, a Mussulman named Dadoo Meeyajee was charged before Mr. Connon with committing an assault against the person of one Wullee Cumal. Defendant pleaded guilty and was fined five rupees.

THE ZANZIBAR LIONS.—The Zanzibar lions will leave here on Friday by the mail steamer Ellora. We believe that there is also a probability of a tiger going home in the same ship, so that the passengers will have plenty amusement—probably excitement.

THEFT AT THE AHMEDABAD STATION.—A few days ago some goods belonging to the Assistant Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, which was kept in the treasury room of the Ahmedabad station, was stolen, but the thieves have not yet been arrested.

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE OFFICE OF PLEADER AT KATTYWAR.—Colonel Anderson, Political Agent of Kattywar, has issued a notification to the effect that an examination of candidates for the office of pleader will take place at Kattywar in October next.

DISOBEDIENT SEAMEN.—Poole De Pares and two other seamen of the ship Calixene, were chargeil before the Senior Magistrate yesterday with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and were each sentenced to a week's rigorous imprisonment.

THE JAM OF NOWANUGGUR.—We learn that the Supreme Government has not yet settled the question with reference to the adoption of a son by H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur. One of the karbharees of the Jam is waiting at Calcutta to learn the decision of the Government.

MR. SHRIPAD BABAJI THAKUR, B. A., who passed the Civil Service Examination in 1869, and lately passed his final examination, will return to Bombay to take up an appointment in this Presidency. It is also said that Mr. Thakur will be called to the bar before leaving England, having filled terms at some Inn of law.—*Indu Prakash.*

CHOLERA AT THE BUNDERS.—We observe that cholera has made its appearance about the bunders. It was reported yesterday that two Water Police sepoys were attacked with the epidemic at the Mazagon Bunder whilst doing duty there. A boatman at the Victoria Bunder was also attacked with cholera, which proved fatal.

THE REVENUE BUSINESS OF TRANSFERRED VILLAGES IN THE NIZAM'S TERRITORY.—A correspondent of a native contemporary states that the two villages, Atwaden and Bhatwaden, which formerly belonged to the Nizam's Government, but which came sometime ago under the British rule, have had their revenue business made over to the Mamlutdar of the Ahmednuggur talooka.

MURDER AT POONA.—A short time ago a man named Ramsing Dipsing was tried before Mr. R. H. Pinhey, Session Judge of Poona, for the murder of his wife Bhima by cutting her throat with a knife. The accused was convicted and sentenced to death. The High Court, on a review of the case, confirmed the sentence of the lower Court.

FORGERY AND PERJURY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Hindoo named Purshotum Nathoo obtained summonses against Fukeer Emamoodeen, Madhowrao Narayen, and Goolam Sumsoo Mudoo, charging the first with using a false document as genuine knowing the same to be forged, and giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding; and the two others with the latter offence only.

DETENTION OF A MAIL TRAIN.—The afternoon mail train arrived from Bombay here on Saturday last 30 minutes late, in consequence of an obstruction on the Bhore Ghaut incline caused by the fall of some stones in the tunnel. We hear that some of the men who were on the lorry at the time have been injured to some extent by the fall of the stones.—*Poona Observer*, July 23.

FALL OF RAIN AT POONA.—We notice that up to date nearly 14 inches of rain has fallen in Poona. This is indeed hope inspiring. We have been favoured with a continuous fall of rain since Friday last, and such rain as may be truly termed 'gentle,' and as we are writing there appear to be every prospect of it continuing for a few days more. Everybody seems much pleased with it, and we trust it will bring along our food crops so sadly backward in surrounding talookas.—*Ibid.*

KHANSAHIB THE CHIEF CONSTABLE OF POONA IN A SCRAPE.—We understand that Mr. Ackburalie, the chief constable of the city of Poona, preferred a charge against Khansahib, chief constable, and Luximon Jemedar of the city police force, before Mr. C. W. Bell, the Assistant Magistrate, for receiving a bribe of Rs. 20 from a Mahang in a robbery case. No sooner did the Khansahib receive the information than he absconded and has not as yet turned up. We hope the police will trace his whereabouts, as we hear that before bolting he tendered his resignation.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S.S. NEERA, 1,397 tons, Captain C. C. Oberon, arrived yesterday from Calcutta (July 12-h) with a cargo of 24,871 bags rice, 256 bags callie, 150 bags peas, 1,549 bags gram, 1,326 bags sugar, 31 packages indigo, 88 bags grain, 150 bags betel-nut, 100 bales jute, 5 packages cinabar, 48 cases chutney, 16 cases stick lac, 5 cases China roots, 44 packages chiretta, 473 bags dall, 25 packages merchandise, 18 packages piece goods, 4 trunks, 5 cases sarsaparilla, 256 bales gunnies, 4 packages gamboge, 61 packages wool, 7 packages akulkura, and Mr Albert Thomdyke as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co; she reports having encountered fresh monsoon with heavy squalls and a large sea up the west coast; moderate weather down the Bay of Bengal.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.	JULY.	LOW WATER. Time.	LOW WATER. Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
1 42 m	5 1		7 47 m	0 8
2 13 a	7 0		8 35 a	0 6
2 37 m	4 6	Wednesday ... 24	8 36 m	5 3
2 57 a	6 1	Thursday 25	9 24 a	0 5
3 32 m	3 8	Friday 26	9 23 m	3 9
3 43 a	5 0		10 14 a	4 10
4 30 m	3 1	Saturday..... 27	10 22 m	2 7
4 30 a	4 0		11 8 a	4 6
5 38 m	2 8	Sunday 28	11 27 m	1 7
5 32 a	3 1		.....	.....
6 58 m	2 7	Monday..... 29	0 7 m	4 4
6 17 a	2 3		0 43 a	0 10
8 15 m	3 1	Tuesday..... 30	1 8 m	4 4
7 25 a	1 8		1 2 a	0 7

Moon—Last Quarter, 27th, 6h. 9m. P.M.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

THE following short causes were disposed of yesterday.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

EDULJEE MANOCKJEE V. THUCKER PREMJEE BHOJEE.

The plaintiff appeared in person to sue the defendant on a Small Causes Court judgment, which was given in April 1871, and was still unsatisfied. Defendant had been in jail six months at the suit of the plaintiff, who claimed Rs. 583.

His Lordship—Defendant is ordered to pay the money or be imprisoned 180 days. You chose to put him in prison for that period, and what can you want now?

Plaintiff—He has got landed property.

His Lordship—But you chose to put him in jail. (Reads from the Small Causes Court Act, which says "imprisonment shall not extinguish the liability.")

Plaintiff—I paid Rs. 44-12-0 for defendant's diet money.

His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 625, the amount of his claim with the diet money, with interest

case was on the list of the first judge, and would have been tried, but there was no time.

His Lordship said it was a matter of law, and looking at the summons, he should say it was an action for damages, and not for moneys disbursed.

Mr. Anstey said there was a written statement in the case, which set forth that the plaintiffs objected to the rice as being inferior to the sample; and accordingly Captain Dixon and Captain Blackmore were appointed to survey the rice. A survey was held and the rice was found inferior to sample, but the surveyors were unable to agree as to the allowance to be made to plaintiffs; and they appointed Mr. R. L. Sands umpire to fix the allowance. Mr. Sands found that two annas per bag was a full compensation in respect of the inferiority of the rice to the sample. The plaintiffs refused to accept the rice unless an allowance of one rupee per bag was made.

His Lordship asked if the claim in the Small Causes Court was made for what the arbitrators had found to be due?

Mr. Anstey said it was for charges for godown rent, wharfage fees, and other disbursements, which had been enhanced by the long continuance of the plaintiffs' obstinacy in refusing to take delivery. There was sufficient cause for discharging the rule. It was an excuse for prolonging the suit and delaying the payment of moneys to the defendants.

Mr. Marriott, in support of the rule, said that if there had been an arbitration and the matter had been decided by an umpire appointed by the arbitrators, it would not have been necessary for him to have come into Court at all. The fourth clause of the agreement between the parties says—"No claim for damage of any kind or inferiority to sample will be allowed if made after three days from this date, or after taking delivery of the goods from the godown. Should the purchaser, previous to taking delivery, allege the goods to be deficient in any way or damaged from any cause, and the vendor and vendee not agree as to the allowance from the contract price to be made on account of such alleged deficiency or damage, then the vendor shall appoint one arbitrator, and the purchaser shall appoint another arbitrator, to decide as to the amount of allowance, if any, to which the purchaser shall be entitled on account of such alleged deficiency or damage; and the decision of these arbitrators, or in case of their disagreeing, then that of the umpire they shall appoint, shall be binding upon both the vendor and purchaser." The fourth para. of the written statement showed that no arbitrators were appointed, but simply surveyors, who were unable to agree as to the allowance to be made; and it was purely *ultra vires* of them to appoint Mr. Sands umpire. They went beyond their powers. The fourth section of the agreement contemplated three things—1, the quality of the rice; 2, a disagreement as to allowance to be made; and 3, the appointment of arbitrators, and then an umpire. Captain Dixon and Captain Blackmore were appointed to survey the rice, not arbitrators to fix the price, and they had no power to appoint an umpire.

His Lordship—There is no magic in the word "arbitrators." Because they don't use the word arbitrators in the written statement, *ergo* these arbitrators had no right to appoint an umpire. The written statement may be amended.

Mr. Marriott said his argument was that they were appointed to survey the rice, not to fix the allowance to be made.

His Lordship—If Captain Dixon and Captain Blackmore were arbitrators, they had power to appoint an umpire. It is a mere quibble as to the words surveyors and arbitrators.

Mr. Marriott said there was no attempt on the part of the plaintiffs to repudiate the contract. According to the agreement, the surveyors had no power to appoint an umpire.

His Lordship—You have shown no sufficient cause why the suit in the Small Causes Court ought to be stopped.

Mr. Marriott submitted there was ample reason why that suit ought to be stopped. He submitted that this suit by defendants was clearly a suit for non-acceptance, while the plaintiffs' was a suit for non-delivery; and both ought to be heard together. His clients sued for Rs. 6,500 damages, and if the suit in the Small Causes Court was to proceed, it would damage plaintiffs considerably. They had from the very first repudiated the authority of the surveyors to appoint an umpire.

His Lordship, in giving his decision, briefly recapitulated the circumstances under which the motion came to be argued. The plaint in this suit was accepted by him about a week after the institution of the suit in the Small Causes Court. His Lordship thought that, although the word arbitrators was not introduced into the written statement, what took place at the appointment of Captain Dixon and Captain Blackmore must be looked upon as an agreement under the fourth section, as also the appointment of Mr. Sands. His Lordship considered that, looking at this as a mercantile contract, it must be construed in a fair and equitable manner, and that too much attention should not be paid to the words, as was done by the learned counsel for the plaintiffs. He (his Lordship) thought that both the arbitrament and the umpirage were made under the fourth section of the agreement; and unless some good cause or case of fraud was shewn, they must stand. Mr. Sands had awarded two annas per bag, which came to Rs. 771, and which the defendants had allowed to plaintiffs in their claim before the Small Causes Court. His Lordship thought that the claim of the plaintiffs at one rupee per bag could not be supported, at least not for the purposes of this motion. He, therefore, was of opinion that the suit in the Small Causes Court ought to be allowed to proceed; and the plaintiffs might set up a defence in that Court, but his Lordship saw no reason for stopping the trial. He thought the present suit was of far too doubtful a character to stop the suit in the Small Causes Court. The Court, therefore, discharged the rule with costs.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The Bangalore Camp of Exercise.—We believe it is quite uncertain as yet whether the Camp of Exercise will be held here or not at the end of the year, and military men are almost in despair about it. The natives have an absurd idea that some 70,000 men are expected to take part in it, whose after duty it will be "to carry on war with the great sirdars of Hyderabad and annex that country." As long as Sir Salar Jung lives, there is not much chance of an outbreak, though perhaps Colonel Lumsden's appointment to temporarily succeed Mr. Saunders as Resident may be intended as a hint to those troublesome feudatories to keep quiet.—*Bangalore Herald.*

Encouragement of Literature.—The *Madras Times* has the following paragraph:—"The *Madras Times* says—'We should advise all who desire a couple of hours' wholesome and entertaining reading to beg, borrow, or steal the May Day number of the *Chameleon*.' To *Envy*, evidently never entered the writer's mind." Just so. Whoever *does* think of buying newspapers or magazines? A man feels himself bound to pay for his meat and his drink and his lossings at whist; but to pay for a newspaper or a magazine so long as he can "beg, borrow or steal" would be a step towards supporting the independence of the press of which he would naturally feel greatly ashamed.

On the railway there has been little change in the aspect of affairs since last week. The chief break is between Loodianah and Phillour, a distance of about eight miles, with the Sutlej between. We fear there will be much inconvenience experienced in carrying on the goods traffic. The company are advertising for tenders for the carriage of goods over this part. Loodianah has been made a locomotive station. The charge for passengers crossing the Gugger has been struck off.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

Height and Weight of Different Castes.—In the last Punjaub Marine Report some interesting particulars are given of the native employés. The heaviest men were Punjabees, averaging 11½ stone, next to them coming the Sindees and native Christians at 10½ stone, next Beloochies at 10 stone, Hindoos 9½, Sikhs and Hindoostanees 9½, Mahrattas 8½ and Canarese and Rajpoots 7 stone. These last we may state are not boys, but men of 38 and 44 years of age. As regards height the Christians averaged 5 ft. 10 in., Sikhs, 5 ft. 9 in., Punjabees and Beloochies 5 ft. 8 in., and Mahrattas, Canarese, Rajpoots and Hindoostanees about 5 ft. 6 in.—*Ibid.*

The Thakoors of Palhera and the Raja of Tehree.—A correspondent corrects the *Delhi Gazette's* account of the alleged disturbances in Central India. A writer from Jhansi had said that a fight had taken place between the Thakoors of Palhera and their lord the Raja of Tehree, in which fifty or one hundred men of the Raja had "bit the dust." This, it is id, is incorrect. A party of Thakoors did murder four of the Raja's messengers who had been sent to warn the Thakoors that if they persisted in contumacy their lands would be attached. Troops were on this despatched to the place, but found no enemy. Nevertheless the attitude of the Thakoors is likly to produce some trouble, as they are proud, independent, and unscrupulous men.—*Ibid.*

How Trains Cross the Gugger.—The trains for the last few days are able to cross the river Gugger by a causeway. When the river is not in high flood, one engine pushes the train into it, and another from the opposite side comes and fishes it out, but as the time for leaving the Umballa city is fixed to provide for a contigency of not being able to cross the river, the train is delayed one whole hour at the city Station.—*Mofussilite.*

The Arrangements for Crossing the Sutlej are, we hear, satisfactory. Mr. Ross, the Traffic Manager, has done all he can to convey the passengers from Phillour to Loodianah. Carriages are ready at Phillour to drive them to the right bank of the Sutlej. They cross the river—which is now about 3½ of miles broad—in native flat-bottomed boats with awnings and seats. Doolies are provided to carry them over a sand bank on the left bank of the river, were again carriages are waiting, and they then drive over the G. T. Road to the Loodianah station. The time occupied is little more than two hours. Should unfortunately, however, there be a strong gale of wind, these flat-bottomed boats are unable to cross the river, but we hear a steamer is expected shortly—*Ibid.*

"Weeding out" in the Calcutta Police Force.—Would not police forces, we wonder, be advantaged by such weeding out as that of Calcutta has of late undergone? Three European inspectors, three native sub-inspectors, a head clerk, a head mohurrir, a head salt mohurrir, a head constable, and several constables, have been dismissed for bribery and extortion during the incumbency of one District Superintendent of Police.—*Pioneer.*

Triumph of Common Sense.—Oudh is to be congratulated: common sense has triumphed at last. "In accordance with instructions received from the Government of India" Lucknow is invariably to be spelt in official papers as it ought to be spelt. Silly *Lucknow* is abolished, and readers of the *Oudh Government Gazette* will be spared a weekly spasm of righteous indignation.—*Ibid.*

Escape from an Awful Catastrophe.—Allahabad may be said to have narrowly escaped an awful catastrophe. Thursday last was fixed upon for a ball in the Assembly Rooms, but the ball was postponed. On Friday morning, at about three o'clock, nearly one-half of the roof fell in. Had the ball been given, there cannot be the least doubt but that the music and vibration caused by the dancers' feet would have precipitated the accident, and lives must have been lost, as that end of the room, which is now a chaotic mass of great beams and tiles, was a favourite position for dancers when resting between their rounds. As it is, the walls of the Assembly Rooms are standing, but half the roof is quite gone, as also are all the theatrical properties—drop scene, proscenium, &c., for painting which last season the station paid the Scalfi family a considerable sum of money.—*Ibid.*

Experiments at the Bulandshahr Cotton Farm during the past year show the average yield of Hinganghat to have been 182lbs. per acre; that of Banni about 87½lbs.; of Jarri, the same quantity; of indigenous seed, 183lbs.; and of New Orleans, 261bs. only. The Egyptian variety produced nothing, and the Sea Island and Persian varieties did not germinate. The yields of Hinganghat and indigenous seed were thus nearly the same, but the proportion of first and second class cotton from the latter was much greater than from the former.—*Englishman*, July 20.

Rise of Prices in the N. W. Provinces.—The Revenue Administration Report of the North-Western Provinces for 1870-71 furnishes us with some interesting statistics of the course of prices during the past forty years. The average price of wheat in Bareilly from 1859-68, excluding four years affected by the famine of 1860, was 21 seers 10 chataks per rupee, while from 1830 to 1850 it was 31 seers 8 chataks, a difference of about ten seers, or nearly fifty per cent. Yet, in the face of these figures, we are told that there is no evidence of a permanent rise of prices in the North-Western Provinces. Of late years there has been a marked diminution in the maximum difference between the prices of different districts, showing the equalising effect of improved communications.—*Ibid.*

A Railway Difficulty Overcome.—We hear that the Government of Bengal lately called for an explanation from the Board of Agency of the East Indian Railway Company regarding the losing of time by passenger trains running through the Chord line. The Board in reply informed His Honor that on account of the "inclines" on the Chord line the steam power of the passenger train engines was insufficient to carry the trains with their usual speed. The Agency, in order to overcome this difficulty, have commenced using the goods train engines, which have greater steam power with the passenger trains through the Chord line.—*Ibid.*

A Hindu Administering Oath to a Christian.—A few days ago, when the oath was about to be administered on the New Testament to a native Christian convert at the Munsiff's Court at Howrah by the native officer of the Court, the Reverend Mr. Bhowani Charn Chaudri, Missionary of Howrah, who was present as a witness in the case, strongly objected to a Hindu administering the oath to a Christian, on the ground that it would be invalid by law. The Munsiff replied that the oath was, in a printed form, pasted on a small piece of wood, and a witness, after reading it aloud himself, kissed the book. The Missionary urged that as the witness before the Court was an ignorant person, being unable to read or write, the officer of the Court would therefore have to read the oath for him, while the witness would have to repeat it after him, and thereby administer the oath. The Munsiff, after referring to several authorities on the point, remarked that even then the oath could be administered by a Hindu, and the witness was accordingly sworn by the native officer of the Court.—*Ibid.*

Census at Kurnool.—A census was taken at Kurnool on the 15th November last. The result shows a population of 25,632, viz. Hindoos 12,435; Mahomedans 12,958; Christians 239. This number compared with the censues of 1867 (23,806), shows an increase of 1,816, and, omitting from the former census the number of native sepoys and followers who have since left the town, the increase amounts to 3,613, which is due partly to natural causes, and partly to the more systematic way in which the new census was taken.—*Madras Mail*, July 20.

New Works on the Dharwar Road from Bailhoongy.—The plans and estimates, amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 47,270, for the undermentioned works on the Dharwar road from Balahoonsy to Humpassagar have been sanctioned by Government:—

		Rs.
1.	A Bridge of 7 arches across Hungry river	24,460
2.	Do of 5 do over a Nullah east of Humpasagar	16,140
3.	Do. of 1 arch over the Chilkamudoor Vunka, west of Basercode	6,670
	Total	47,270

It is necessary that these works should be executed as the river, the Chinna Huggry, when it is full, is impassable without recourse to boats, and the Chilka Madoor Vunka (or nullah) is often a serious impediment to traffic. And now that Dharwar cotton is beginning to come Madras-wards it would be well that the works should be completed as rapidly as possible. *Ibid.*

Unpleasant Adventure with a Snake.—We hear that Captain Fisher, of the 22nd M. N. I., stationed at Palamcottah, has had an unpleasant, and what might have been a fatal adventure with a snake. On Tuesday evening last week, on his way to the Racquet Court, he observed a small snake, and tried recklessly to seize it by the head with his hand. The snake was on the alert, and unfortunately proved too quick, and inflicted a wound on one of his fingers. Captain Fisher had the presence of mind and sagacity (qualities not at the disposal of every one under such trying circumstances) at once to shake off the reptile and put his finger into his mouth to suck out the matter injected. The Doctor was soon in attendance and applied the usual remedies. Had not Captain Fisher employed the homely remedy he did, the consequences might have been serious. He has got over the bite satisfactorily, we are glad to hear. The snake was of the "carpet" species, and is as poisonous as the cobra. The snake is very small indeed and beautifully speckled.—*Ibid.*

Exports of Cotton from Kurrachee.—During the month of June, 3,659 bales of cotton, weighing 2,244 candies and 352 lbs., were exported from Kurrachee to foreign or external ports. In addition to the above, 1,274 pressed bales of cotton, weighing 497,164 lbs., of the value of Rs. 1,58,800 were shipped to Bombay for transhipment to foreign ports.—*Sindian*, July 17.

The expected out-turn of clean cotton in the talookas of Shikarpoor, Sukkur, Nowshera, and Ubaura in the month of June, is set down at 1,700 maunds, and that available for purchase, 541 maunds. Cotton cultivation was progressing favourably in all the above talookas. The quantity of cotton brought into Kurrachee by rail during June was 2,094 dooras, weighing 8,783 maunds.—*Ibid.*

An Alchymist.—A fakir, who professes to be an alchymist, had lately taken up his quarters in Kurrachee, and so far duped people as to have induced them to give him valuable presents, by promising to make returns in the shape of gold and silver! On Sunday morning the alchymist was found to be *non est.* Several of his dupes have lodged informations against him, and the City Magistrate has issued a warrant for his apprehension.—*Ibid.*

More Rain at Kurrachee.—The weather, which had been lowering and threatening for the last two or three days, set in for wet last Sunday afternoon about 3 o'clock, when we had a smart fall of rain accompanied by thunder and lightning. The peals, at times, were deafening. the rain did not last long, and the day closed dark and gloomy with every indication of more rain being in reserve for us. Night set in with heavy rain, the red artillery of heaven flashed far; the lightning was brilliant in the extreme and awe-inspiring, and Tonans spared nothing to add to the sublimity of the scene. It was one the poor Sindian we fancy will not forget soon. The rain continued falling, more or less, until daybreak, when the weather cleared up; but the sky throughout the day was overcast, and towards four o'clock heavy masses of dark leaden-looking clouds, which had collected in the north, began moving rapidly towards the west, on their nearing which they discharged their contents in volumes of water which poured as though the flood gates of heaven had been opened on us with a vengeance. The night continued wet, but the accompaniments of thunder and lightning were rendered conspicuous by their absence. The quantity gauged on Sunday night was 72 cents; on Monday 1 inch, 49 cents. The total fall for the month is 3 inches and 53 cents up to yesterday.—*Ibid.*

THE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE INDUS.

On Wednesday night last, the 10th instant, while nearly all the residents of the little station of Sukker and neighbourhood were met together at the weekly social gathering, they were alarmed by a native rushing to the house, saying that a boat had upset in the Roree Pass of the river, and that two railway sahibs and five natives were in her, but that one sahib and two natives had reached the shore. This report was soon confirmed by the appearance of Mr. E. G. Medly, Executive Engineer I. V. S. Railway, with the two boatmen. A boat from one of the Punjab Flotilla steamers was manned by several gentlemen, and put off in the hopes of rescuing those supposed to be on the capsized boat, who had been heard shouting as they drifted down the river. Several fishermen also put off, but the night was so intensely dark and the current so very strong, that after going several miles and neither hearing or seeing anything they returned.

From Mr. Medley's narrative it seems that Lieut. C. E. Pridden, R. E., Executive Engineer, Ghatki Division, I. V. S. Railway, and himself, with three boatmen and two Pathans, left Sangee, about 13 miles from Sukker, at sunset, hoping to reach Sukker before the moon set. On approaching Sukker the strong current carried the boat past the mouth of the small pass. The boatmen fearing they would be dashed against Bukker island, set the sail, there being a light wind at the time blowing up the river, to keep her clear of that danger. Meanwhile the terrific force of the current, eight miles an hour, carried the boat to the Roree side, to a place where the whole current of the Indus strikes with full strength against the walls of Roree town and where the water swirls into strong eddies and whirlpools; the boat became unmanagable, the sail caught the branch of an overhanging tree, where the remains of it still are, and the current rolled the boat over. Mr. Medley had just time to divest himself of some of his clothes, and as the boat rolled over, struck out for the shore, about five yards distant, and although he is a powerful swimmer, he barely managed to reach the land. Lieutenant Pridden, who was sitting by him in the boat when she went over, either jumped into the river, or was thrown out by the force of the collision, it is feared against the rocks, and was last seen striking out, as also were two boatmen. On Mr. Medley getting ashore he saw some fishermen, whom he induced to go off on the gurras they float on to save Lieutenant Pridden and the others. The two boatmen were thus saved. In the meantime, the others, who were supposed to be on the bottom of the boat, were heard shouting as they drifted down. This was about 10-30 P.M. Next morning a party of gentlemen went in the steam ferry boat down the river in the hope of picking up some of the missing ones. About fourteen miles down, the boat was found capsized and tied to a tree on the river bank, as was afterwards found out, by the two Pathans who kept on the bottom of the boat, and so were saved. On turning the boat over, the shoes of the sahibs were found, also the natives' clothes, and although so short a time had elapsed, she was half filled with silt, her mast and oars were in her. Divers were sent round down about the place, but nothing was found. The small creeks were searched by the police boat and fishermen, and parties of men sent along the river banks, but nothing has yet been found. This sad occurrence has quite cast a gloom over the station, and it has lost a deservedly popular and amiable man, who leaves a widow and three children to mourn his untimely loss, and we are sure the bereaved lady has the heartfelt sympathy of the whole community.

The floods are out over the country, the river rises daily, and it seems as if it would be a high inundytion this year.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

BRONZE RIFLED GUNS.

In June 1871, Colonel H. H. Maxwell cast, at the Cossipore Foundry, three bronze 9-pounder field guns with a view to testing the capabilities of that metal for the purposes of field artillery, and on the 25th March 1872, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief directed a Special Committee of Artillery Officers to experimentalize with and report upon them. Their report has recently been printed, and from it we get the following information:—The guns were of 3-inch bore, and a length of 5 feet 3½ inches, weighing from 7½ to 8 cwt. The service charge was used of 1 lb. 12 oz. of L. G. powder, and the shell 7·93 inches long weighed 9lbs. 2 oz. They were mounted on 12-pounder Armstrong carriages, and the recoil appears to have been so great that the elevating screws had to be lashed to the trail to prevent their being thrown out of the socket at each discharge. The practice was carried on at ranges varying from 500 to 2,500 yards; and at the former distance, in thirty rounds the average figure of merit was 1,859 feet, the initial velocity being from 1,382 to 1,401 feet per second, the elevation given being 39 degrees. The Committee proposed to have fired 1,400 rounds from each gun, and then, after re-bouching, to have carried on their practice to 2,500 rounds in all; but their proceedings were brought to a premature close by the failure of the metal. The first gun that gave in (No. 3) was made of bronze containing 11·1 per cent. of tin, and it burst with some violence at the 109th round. No pieces came away, but two cracks occurred 15 and 8½ inches long, and one of them 1½ inches wide. They were about 8½ inches apart, and the metal between the two fissures (on the upper surface) was bulged and cracked across the middle. There were two corresponding fissures in the lower part of the bore, which did not reach the exterior surface. Up to the moment of bursting it had only shown small flaws in the grooves, and on the lands. No. 2 stood out to 216 rounds, and then it burst explosively, laying open the whole of the right side of the bore from the vent to the trunnions. One piece, weight 50lbs., flew 125 yards, and another of 42lbs. went 202 yards. Small flaws had been detected in it during the progress of the practice. The metal was the same composition as No. 3. No. 1 gun, containing only 9·9 per cent. of tin had by this time fired 316 rounds, and though it did not burst, it had an erosion of nearly three inches long and more than a third of an inch deep on the upper part of the bore 49½ inches from the muzzle; several other flaws; grooves considerably bulged; and the vent much eaten away at the bottom. Gutta percha impressions were taken at intervals throughout the practice. The Committee concluded that bronze is not fit for rifled guns, and that though by a different disposition of the metal additional strength might be given, no conceivable alteration of form could make a rifled gun of this metal worthy of reliance. The claims in favour of bronze are economy and simplicity of manufacture, satisfactory endurance, and safety as regards bursting; but "a gun which has no endurance or safety cannot be regarded as economical;" and the Committee naively add—"whilst its simplicity becomes the reverse of desirable." They state that a committee of American Officers have reported that "gun metal cannon are 12 times as dear as wrought iron artillery," and upon this they remark—"If the committee had been dealing with the present style of muzzle loading gun, no doubt the factor of comparison would have been made yet longer." They conclude patriotically—"Lastly, the Committee is of opinion that it would be a mere step backwards to adopt any practice in ordnance whatsoever, on the ground of its being in use in foreign armies, because the English Artillery is now demonstrably the most advanced of the world."

The bronze guns that burst were cast from old Indian guns, and No. 1 was of a different material, in which Colonel Maxwell thinks there was a mixture of English gun-metal.—*Pioneer.*

Mr. JUSTICE KEOGH.

The agitation in Ireland caused by Mr. Justice Keogh's judgment still continues. On Monday a large and excited meeting was held in Dublin under the presidency of Mr. Alderman M'Swiney, at which a series of resolutions was adopted condemning the attacks made on the priests and people of Galway, and praying Parliament to remove Judge Keogh from the bench. In response to one of the allusions to Judge Keogh a person in the meeting called out, "He ought to be shot." The sentiment was received with great applause. Another voice exclaimed, "You tell the truth." Alderman M'Swiney rose, and as chairman repudiated the observation. The man who had uttered it was, he said, not worthy of a place at their meeting. One of the priests who were specially mentioned in the judgment, the Rev. Peter Conway, has since died; and Mr. Sullivan, of the *Nation*, in his speech made great use of this fact. The good priest (he said) never raised his head from the day Judge Keogh made him the butt of public ridicule. He went but once since to the altar where his consecrated hands so often offered the august sacrifice to the Most High. He was consigned to a bed of fever, in his delirium repeating the sentences of contumely that had broken his noble heart, and sent him to-day a murdered priest into his grave. Father Conway has gone to appeal from Judge Keogh's judgment to the judgment of One who would not deny him justice, and before whose high throne all judgment seat on the eternal day Judge Keogh would find his sentence reversed. Two militiamen, named Patrick Hayes and Cornelius Sullivan, were sent for trial to the assizes by the Tralee magistrates on Monday for assaulting the police on the occasion of Judge Keogh's effigy being burned in that town. The witnesses were hooted by the crowd in Court while giving evidence. The *Record* states on authority that the rumours which have appeared in the newspapers as to the resignation of Mr. Justice Keogh are unfounded. Mr. Butt has given notice of a motion for an address to the Queen praying her Majesty to remove Mr. Keogh from the bench.—*Pall Mall Budget*, June 28.

DEFECTIVE CONDITION OF THE WOODEN ARMOUR CASED SHIPS.

A letter from Plymouth says—There is reason to fear that all our wooden armour cased ships are hopelessly defective. The Ocean and Zealous it is known are in a very bad state, and now the Prince Consort has to be added to the list. She is a ship of 4,200 tons, carrying twenty-four guns, was launched just ten years ago, and cost £242,000. Five months ago she was docked at Keyham for repairs, but after thorough examination it is found that to make her thoroughly seaworthy would involve the expenditure of one-third of her original cost. This the Admiralty think more than she is worth, and have ordered her to be patched up for temporary service, and not to go longer than twelve months without being docked for further examination. The accident to the machinery of the Bellerophon at Portsmouth by the fracture of the gudgeon is of a character almost unprecedented in the service. Fortunately, it can now easily be remedied, having been discovered just before she was to sail to join the Channel Fleet, but had such an accident happened to such a ship at sea while her engines were going full power, disastrous consequences would probably have ensued.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

CONSEQUENTIAL CLAIMS.

The following clever *jeu d'esprit* derives some importance from the fact of its American origin:—

Important Correspondence.

(From the *Philadelphia Age*, May 13.)

The following correspondence shows the present condition of a long dispute between two neighbours:—

Dear Bull,—Some time ago your waggon ran into my buggy, at the turnpike-gate, and broke one shaft and knocked four spokes out of the left wheel. What are you going to do about it?—Truly yours,

Jonathan Smith.

Dear Smith,—I don't see that I ought to pay the damage done by the waggon. In fact, I had lent it to a relation of yours. But as you say I am responsible, I agree to leave it to Hans Breitman, who keeps the toll-gate, to say whether I ought to pay the damage.—Truly yours,

John Bull.

Dear Bull,—I agree to leave it to Breitman.—Truly yours,

Jonathan Smith.

Dear Smith,—I went to Breitman's this morning, and he showed me the bill sent in by Mr. Shad, your attorney. He says that by the injury to your buggy you were stopped from going to town, where you might have made five hundred thousand dollars by a speculation in mess pork. He has put in a bill for 500,007 dols. 50c. I would not object to the seven dollars and fifty cents. for repairs to the buggy, but the rest of the claim is ridiculous.—Yours,

John Bull.

Dear Sir,—It don't make any difference about the amount of my bill. We have left it to Breitman to say what's right.—Yours,

Jonathan Smith.

Dear Sir,—I will not leave any such claim to Breitman. He cannot understand it; indeed, he hardly understands English, and might give a smashing award against me on your ridiculous claim.—Your truly,

John Bull.

Dear Bull,—Don't let us quarrel about it. My attorney's claim does seem to be ridiculous. All my friends tell me so. Let us both say to Breitman that it is ridiculous, and then leave the matter to him.—Yours truly,

Jonathan Smith.

* *

Dear Sir,—Since you admit it is ridiculous, you had better withdraw it. I will pay anything that Breitman says for repairing the buggy, but will not put it in any fellow's power to bankrupt me.—Yours, &c.,

John Bull.

Sir,—If I were to withdraw my claim, people would laugh at me. I stick to it, if it is ridiculous. —— the buggy; I will lose the money on it.—Not atall yours,

Jonathan Smith.

THE INTERNATIONAL CHALLENGE TROPHY.

The annual contest for the International challenge trophy took place on the 21st inst. at Edinburgh. The conditions of the match are—twenty competitors a side, representing England, Scotland, and Ireland, and each competitor fires five shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards with the Snider breechloader. The result of the match was—England, 1,191; Scotland, 1,191; Ireland, 1,116. The captain of the English team was Captain Field, Honourable Artillery Company; of the Scotch, the Master of Lovat; and of the Irish, Captain Knox. The match was the best that has yet taken place, and was close enough between England and Scotland to be extremely exciting, and the shooting throughout in all the teams was admirable, for the score of the Irish team is better by four points than the best winning score of previous years. It is a condition of the match that when the trophy is won by England or Ireland, it is shot for the following year at Wimbledon; when won by Scotland it is shot for at Edinburgh.—*Pall Mall Budget*, June 28.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

For Liverpool.

1591 Euxine, Harrington—E. Bates & Co.
1590 Flying Venus, Logan—E. Bates & Co.
2377 Morning Light, Chaston—Lawrence & Co.
1354 Sir John Mandeville, Mathias—E. Bates & Co.

For Zanzibar and London.

1276 Benefactress, Gibbs—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

For Rangoon.

942 Toivo, Snellman—The Captain.

For Rice Ports.

696 Noranside, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.
1305 Sussex, Kinney—W. Nicol & Co.

For Calcutta.

990 City of Paris, McDonald—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

NOT FIXED.

Iron Ships.

1282 Alcar, Harvey—Captain Harvey.
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Hedgecock—E. Bates & Co.
1284 William Fairbairn, Mackenzie—E. Bates & Co.
Alabama, West.
Calcium, Dennely.
Wingedhunter, Panno.

Wooden Ships.

1391 Canute, Jenkins—W. Nicol & Co.
948 Malcian Moore, Dickson.

Foreign S. P.

525 Esperance (F), Burgalat—The Captain.

STEAMERS.

Overland Route.

1366 Eilora, Fraser—P. & O. Co.—Mails, 26th July.
1646 Orissa, Tomlin—Mails, 2nd August.
977 Tanjore, Johnson—Mails 9th August.
Kurrachee, Avern—B. I. S. N. Co.
Neera, Oberon.

For Australia.

2950 Nubia (s), Hall—P. & O. Co.

CANAL STEAMERS.

For Liverpool.

1040 Derby, Newman—Wallace & Co.

For Galle.

836 Ægean, Hall—W. Nicol & Co.

For Genoa, &c.

787 Persia, Morello—Volkart Brothers.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

890 Baghdad (s), Templeton—B. I. S. N. Co.
1025 Burmah (s), Sharp.—For Calcutta.
718 Ethiopia (s), Saunders.—For Persian Gulf.
418 Fazul Currim, Nacoda.—For Singapore.
280 Fez Rahamanee,
432 Futtey Sultan, Nacoda.
769 Koina (s), Profumo—Essa bin Kalifa.—For Bushire.
681 Mula (s), Hanna.
1 24 Munsoory, Lorenzen.—For Rangoon.
364 Teazer, Nacoda.—(Laid up.)

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

1874 Abyssinia, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
Briton, Jago.
473 Dagmar, Ensor—Steam Tug.
2187 Magdala, Jarvis—(Harbour Defence.)
Manora, Ensor—(Tug.)
308 May Frere, Warner—(Governor's Yacht.)
Constance, Chapman.
Semiramis.

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PARIS.

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RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

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THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

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INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. on daily balances.

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Interest at 5 per cent. allowed on Deposit subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST at three per cent. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at four per cent., subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.

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Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
The National Bank of Scotland.

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Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—

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